THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 146. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE LOUISVILLE BANK ROBBERY.

Voudooism in Texas.

Robbery in Chesapeake Bay.

Panic in a Hotel.

Brigham Young's Wealth.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE CHLOROFORMED CASHIER.

Strange Sequel to a Tragedy of Thirty Years Ago—A Cashier Chloroformed and a Bank Robbed in Broad Daylight.

From the Louisville *Journal* of Saturday we take these particulars of the recent daring bank robbery:—

One of the most bold and successful pieces of villainy ever perpetrated in our city, occurred yesterday afternoon.

The facts of this daring robbery are about as follows:—Mr. Henry L. Pope, who, for the last twenty-five or thirty years, has held the position of Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, occasionally goes to the bank after business hours, especially during the busy season, to count the cash, post the books, and finish up the business of the day.

Yesterday Mr. Pope went to dinner and returned to the bank a little after 4 P. M. He sat down in the Cashier's office, looked over the daily papers for a few minutes, and then opened the vaults and cash drawers and commenced counting the money. He had been busily engaged in this manner for some time, when suddenly two men advanced upon him from behind. The foremost of the two men had a huge knife in his hand, and as he suddenly came upon Mr. Pope, made a menacing movement with the knife and said:—"If you make a noise I will kill you," and at the same time threw a handfull of snuff into Mr. Pope's eyes. The other man then rushed up with a heavy woollen shawl, and threw it over Mr. Pope's head. The two men then seized hold of him and dragged him into the back room, and locked the door. They then hastily gathered up what money there was in sight and made off.

The cash belonging to the bank was in the cash drawer and in a small safe in the large vault, both of which were open. They scooped the small safe clean, but when they came to the cash-drawer they were more particular, only emptying the compartments containing large bills. Scrip and one and two dollar bills were thrown aside with contempt. They were evidently in a great hurry, and grabbed up the money hastily, as one package, containing one thousand dollars, was found lying on the floor, immediately beneath the cash-drawer.

How the robbers got into the bank is a mystery, but the most reasonable theory is that they slipped into the building during the day, and secreted themselves in the back room until Mr. Pope returned from dinner.

The first discovery of the robbery was made a few minutes before 8 o'clock last night. Mr. W. M. Lewis, a young man who sleeps in the bank, went there at that time last night, and upon entering the room found Mr. Pope lying in the stairway, with the shawl lying partly over him, and a bottle which had contained chloroform near his face. He was insensible, but by the application of cold water was restored to consciousness. A large glass bottle partly filled with chloroform, a napkin which had been saturated with chloroform, and a huge knife with a blade nearly eight inches long, were found on the table.

A hasty count of the cash was made, as it was impossible during the hurry and excitement to ascertain exactly the amount taken, but as far as could be ascertained last night, about $65,000 in currency was missing. Piled in the shelves in boxes were the special deposits of the bank, consisting of cash and bonds to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, which the robbers had overlooked. Mr. Pope was made very ill by his rough treatment, and had not fully recovered up to a late hour last night.

All the avenues leading from the city were guarded last night, and every effort will be made to bring the bold villains to justice. This is the second attempt which has been made to rob this same bank in open daylight. The first attempt was a highly tragical affair, and occurred about thirty years ago.

The story, as well as can be remembered now, is about as follows:—Mr. Parker, who was the cashier of the bank, had a friend, a Captain Dix, of Maysville, who was in the habit of dropping into the bank occasionally.

Mr. H. S. Julian, of this city, was also an officer of the bank, which was then located on Main street, between Second and Third. At the dinner hour Julian would go to his dinner and return and relieve Parker. Upon the day in question Captain Dix went into the bank, while Julian was absent at dinner, and, after looking over the papers and chatting awhile, slipped up behind Parker, who was at work at his books, and struck him with a slung-shot, killing him instantly. Knowing that Julian would return before he could possibly get away with the booty, he determined to lay in wait and kill him also. As Julian entered the front door Dix attacked him with a slung-shot, but the blow glanced, and Julian closed with him.

Dix then struck him with the concealed hammer, but without inflicting serious injury. Julian then managed to get hold of a chair, with which he knocked Dix down. He then ran into the street and gave the alarm. A crowd soon gathered; but as they entered, Dix seeing that his audacious scheme was a failure, and that the penalty for murder was more certain than it is at present, drew a pistol and blew his brains out before the crowd could seize him. Mr. Henry L. Pope was appointed cashier in place of the unfortunate Parker, and after a service of thirty years nearly lost his life in defending the property of the bank

Up to one o'clock this morning the robbers had not been captured. It is almost certain that they are still in the city, and a determined effort will be made to arrest them.

PANIC IN A HOTEL.

Portion of a Wall Gives Way—Narrow Escape and General Trepidation.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday says:—

About 7 o'clock last evening the east wall of the rear wing of the Everett House fell with a terrible crash, carrying down also a small two-story brick structure adjoining, occupied as a kitchen. Fortunately no lives were lost nor was any person injured. About forty persons were seated at the supper table at the time of the crash, but they received warning in time to effect their escape, as also did the waiters and persons employed in that portion of the building. The panic created was, of course, general, and was heightened by the successive crackings that were heard.

The portion of the building the wall of which gave way extends out from the main hotel, forming an L, and is four stories in height. All the rooms in this part of the establishment are exposed along the entire width, and their contents, beds, tables, and chairs, are revealed. The lower story was used in connection with the kitchen: the second and third stories were occupied by the water-closets, and the upper story was devoted to sleeping apartments for the servants. The wreck of the building, together with the fallen wall of the wing, forms a large heap of debris, among which are seen broken gas-pipes, bedding, and pieces of broken furniture, carried down in the crash.

Mr. Casper Stehle, who was in the hotel at the time of the accident, states that about ten minutes after six o'clock he was standing at the end of the dining room next to the pantry, and hearing something crack, he discovered the main wall opening on the east end. He noticed the casing giving away, and some of the doors bulging out. He then went to the office to find the contractor, and hastily notified the servants and persons employed in the building of the danger. It was some time after this that the wall collapsed.

The accident resulted from repairs in the foundation, which were commenced about two weeks ago, Mr. Gugerty, a carpenter, being the contractor. These repairs were necessitated by the insecurity of the foundation. Some of the new wall had been put in order, and a portion was shoved up, a large beam extending under the end wall. The workmen suspended work about 6 o'clock, and soon after the crash occurred.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WEALTH.

How It Was Secured—Zion's Co-operative Stores.

The prodigious wealth of the Salt Lake autocrat, Brigham Young, has been flaunted in the face of the world for ten years, as an offset to his multifarious crimes against civilization and humanity. He has been held up to view as one of the ablest executive minds in the nation; a man capable of vast achievements; a ruler who moved the one hundred and fifty thousand people of his dominions like automatons, and made all things within the radius of his power move to his bidding. We have been told that he was the second largest depositor in the Bank of England, had millions in London real estate, and costly buildings without number; held the balance of money power in New York and other cities, the lowest figure of his enormous gains being placed at seventy millions.

The Corinne *Reporter* tells how it was done, by whom and for what purpose. The falsehood of the Prophet's wealth was sent abroad in a quiet way, by and through the horde of proselyting agents scattered throughout the United States and Europe, and for this purpose:—When it was decided by the Church to establish a gigantic co-operative institution, with branches extending through the capital city, and to every settlement of the Empire, agents were sent to Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to purchase stocks for the multitude of stores proposed to be opened. The seventy millions romance had preceded them, and dealers vied with each other as to who should sell the most goods on credit to the Chief of Zion's Co operative Establishment. Merchandise of every description flowed into the Territory in an endless stream, and the thousand stores were stocked. "Holiness to the Lord" furnished the trade mark by which all Mormons were ordered to buy. Excommunication from the Church, which is virtually outlawry, was visited upon all who dared to violate the edict by trading with a Gentile. The institution has thus far made no dividends, and the Eastern merchants who sold it goods were sold in return. When they sought the whereabouts of the glittering seventy millions, no part of it could be found.

The next scheme set on foot by the mighty Brigham was to build a few hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. He took large contracts, and it was reported that he had realized immensely from them. His profits may have been large, but he claims to have received little or no money for his work, the greater part of the proceeds going into material for the Utah Central, from Ogden to Salt Lake. When built, Brigham hadn't the means to equip it, nor has he paid the men who did the work of construction. What was done with the funds acquired from the Union Pacific Railroad contract don't appear. He says the Union Pacific Railroad Company still owe him a large balance on the work.

His tithings cannot be over a hundred and fifty thousand per annum, and we doubt if they are that much. His foreign deposit cannot be large, possibly a million or two, but he has a tight grasp on all the estates, goods, and effects of his subjects, which may amount to thirty or forty millions—certainly not more. Salt Lake City to-day, though four times as large, is not so expensively built as Denver. The buildings are all adobe, and most of them are of the cheaper kind. A few on Temple, street, the main thoroughfore, present an imposing appearance, but they are built of concrete or adobe and stuccoed off into square blocks to represent cut stone.

Take away the forest of shade trees, and the town would have no attractions whatever. If, with these facts in view, the world can figure out where Brigham's seventy millions came from, it must find sharp mathematicians, and get deeper into the archives of Mormondom than we have been able to do.

VOUDOOISM IN TEXAS.

Remarkable Narrative of Negro Frenzy—Astonishing Actions.

The Fairfield (Texas) *Register* of a recent date tells this story, which, if true, is one of the most remarkable instances of religious fanaticism of the time:—

On Sunday, at the farm of Mr. J. Wright, lying two miles east of Springfield, in Limestone county, Texas, an old negro woman named Jane, who, with her husband, lived on the farm, announced to the rest of the negroes on the farm, some eight or ten adults in number, that she had just received a revelation from God that the millennium was to come on Thursday, the 26th of this month, and that the mighty "Ship of Zion" would come—water or no water—and take all those to glory who would follow implicitly the directions see (Jane) would give them, she being, as she avowed, the chosen instrument of God for their salvation. She first preached a whole day to a large congregation, and after having made many converts she commanded them to burn one-half of all the household kitchen furniture, clothing, etc., they possessed—no baggage being allowed—which they did in a mighty bonfire. She next commanded them to cut up with hoes one-half of all their growing crops, which they did, digging everything up by the roots; much of the corn was nearly waist high, and both corn and cotton were good generally. She then commanded that they give away half their children, their wagons, horses, ploughs, and other farming utensils, which they did, to several persons living near. Then came a command for both sexes to entirely disrobe themselves and pray and dance the "Holy Dance," which was implicitly obeyed. Many of the small children, upon refusing to obey these orders, were severely beaten, and one man who refused was very nearly beaten to death by the women. They were then made to partake of what she denominated the "Lord's Supper," the bread consisting of water and salads, and the wine of water and molasses. She said a human sacrifice was demanded, and accordingly stripped her own infant of its clothing, wrapped it in a cloth, and prepared to give it as a burnt offering, and would assuredly have done so but for the interference of some present who were not so insane. They were then commanded to kill all their dogs, which they did to the number of fifteen, and after some two days—those things all the time going on—they were ordered by their leaders to eat of the putrid carcasses, at which command they, for the first time, evinced a disposition to "go slow."

While they were halting, their leader endeavored to show them how to "go through a dorg," but her stomach being of a different notion from her head, eschewed the repast, and speedily delivered itself of such wonderful morsels.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Isaac Durst, a gentleman living near, and who had desired to stop the insane proceeding before, but knew not exactly how to proceed, told her husband she was crazy, and to get a chain and fasten her, where she could no longer do mischief. She at once fled and was pursued, caught, and secured, and at once the rest of her followers gathered round, and seemed for the first time to become aware of the mischief they had wrought. They thanked Mr. Durst greatly for breaking the spell Jane had thrown over them—went to their now almost ruined fields and commenced work again in good earnest—the parties having kept and returned to them their stock, farming utensils, etc. They are now, however, without the necessary apparel and food to enable them to work successfully. The excitement lasted some ten days, and all that time no work was done by these deluded creatures.

Until the confinement of the old woman, every one of her commands were obeyed, and, from what we have narrated, none can doubt that if she had commanded her followers to commit murder among the whites they would have essayed to do it. In the case of the negro man beaten she commanded them to beat him to death, unless he joined their band. But for Mr. Durst, he would have been killed outright.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, June 20, 1870.

There are not so many complaints among the lending classes of the excessive redundancy of loanable capital unemployed as two or three weeks ago. The West and the United States Treasury have phlebotomized our market very liberally during this time, and the process is still going on to a moderate extent, though we anticipate good rather than evil from this revival of activity in the money current. The surplus of funds both at the banks and with individual lenders has thus been reduced, but it is still considerably in excess of the probable wants of the market during the next eight weeks.

We notice no manner of change in rates for money either at bank or on the street. Gold is quiet but strong, opening at 112¾, declining to 112⅝, and closing at noon at 112⅞.

Government bonds attract little attention in this market, and prices of the new bonds are generally off a fraction.

Stocks were extremly dull and prices less strong. In City sixes there were sales of the new issue at 100¼.

In Reading Railroad there were no sales; 53⅜ was bid. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 58@58¼; Norristown at 83; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47½; Camden and Amboy at 118, and Pennsylvania at 58⅛@58⅜.

In Canal stocks the only sales were Lehigh, at 35⅛.

Miscellaneous stocks were quiet. Corn Exchange Bank sold at 70. 15 was offered for Hestonville Railroad; 23 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets, and 46½ for Second and Third streets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, N..ls. cash	100¼	20 sh O C & A R.ls.	47½
$1000 Elmira 7s....	96	100 do..b60.	47¾
$1000 C & A m 6s,89 cash..	94¾	100 do.....	47¾
$1000 W Jer 6s....	96½	100 do.....	47¾
$2000 Pa R gen mt.. Bds.Cp....	97¼	200 sh Penna R.ls.c	58¾
5 sh Cam & Am R.ls	118	200 do.ls.b10fit.	58½
50 sh Corn Ex Bk.	70	100 do.ls.b10fit.	58½
1 sh Leh V R....	58	300 do..ls.s60.	58
8s do.....ls.	58¾	100 sh Leh Nav.s60.	35¼
2 sh Norrist'n R..	83	11 do.....	35¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; do., 1862, 112¼@112½; do. 1864, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾@113¾; do. 1867, do. 113¾@114⅛; do. 1868, do., 113¾@114⅛; 10-40s, 108¼@108½; U. S. 20 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114@114¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112¾@113; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¾	12·20 P. M.	112¾
10·01 "	112¾	12·45 "	112⅞
10·28 "	112¾	12·50 "	112⅞
11·00 "	112¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 20.—No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $27 ₱ ton, but there is very little inquiry for the article, and only 12 hhds sold at these figures.

There is no movement in Clover or Timothy seed, and prices are nominal. Small sale of Flaxseed at $2·25 per bushel, at which figure it is wanted by the crushers.

The Flour market is less active, the demand having fallen off, but there is no disposition to accept any concession in prices. About 800 barrels changed hands, including extra at $5·25, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $5·50@6·50 for low and medium grades, and $6·75@7 for choice; Pennsylvania do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. at $6·25@6·75, and $7·50@9 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25. No sales of Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is less doing in Wheat, and prices are but barely maintained. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red, at $1·45, and Western do. at $1·40 per bushel. Rye is steady at $1 for Western and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is steady, but there is not much coming forward. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·07@1·08, and some mixed Western at $1·06. Oats move slowly at 64@64c.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound packages at $1·05@1·06.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 20.—There is less demand for Beef cattle, and on choice descriptions we reduce our quotations fully ½c. per pound. The receipts are more liberal than for some time past, reaching 1331 head. We quote choice at 10c., fair to good at 7½@9½c., and common at 5@7c. per pound gross.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
32 Owen Smith, Western, 8½@9¾.
120 John Smith & Bro., Western, 8@9¾.
36 Dennis Smith, Western, 8½@9¾.
76 A. Christy, Ohio, 8½@10.
30 J. Christy, Ohio, 8½@10.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 8¾@10.
96 P. McFillen, Ohio, 9@10¾.
57 J. S. Kirk, Ohio, 8½@10
80 E. S. McFillen, Ohio, 9@10.
165 Ulman & Bachman, Ohio, 9@10.
220 J. J. Martin & Co., Illinois, 8@9½.
130 Mooney & Miller, Western, 8½@10.
90 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7½@9½.
42 H. Chain, Western, 7½@8¾.
50 Joseph Chain, Western, 7½@9.
29 J. & L. Frank, Ohio, 8¼@10.
32 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 8½@9¾.
74 Hope & Co., Western, 9¼@9¾.
10 B. Baldwin, Pennsylvania co., 7½@9¾.
40 Ih Frank, Western, 8½@9¾.
25 James Clemson, Lancaster co., 8@9¼
36 Alexander & Kimble, Chester co., 8@9½.
15 L. Horne, Pennsylvania, 6@7½.
52 J. McArdle, Ohio, 8¾@9¾.
80 R. Mayne, Ohio co., 6½@10.
100 Jas. McFillen, Western, 8@9¾.
48 B. F. McFillen, Western, 9@9¾.
39 Elcon & Adler, Ohio, @8¾.
19 Blum, Western, 10.
10 S. Frank, Western, 8@9.
8 Blumenthal, Delaware, 7@8.

Cows and Calves are selling at $60@85, and Springers at $40@50. Receipts, 150 head.

Sheep are dull. Sales of 9800 head at the Park Droveyard at 5¼@6¼c. for good, and $2@2·50 for common, and 5000 head at the Avenue yard at 5@6¼c.

Hogs meet an active inquiry, and only 3000 head changed hands at $11@12 for slop and $12·50@13 for corn-fed.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Stocks strong. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 113⅝; do. 1867, 113⅞; do. 1868, 113⅝; 10-40s, 108⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 67½; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 61; Cumberland preferred, 39½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 99½; Erie, 25; Reading, 107½; Adams Express, 64½; Michigan Central, 124¾; Michigan Southern, 100¼; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Western Union Telegraph, 86⅞.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Crime in the West and South.

A Chapter of Horrors

Latest Naval Intelligence.

Our West Indies Squadron.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Explosion at Waltham Abbey.

LONDON, June 20.—An explosion occurred yesterday in one of the Government powder mills at Waltham Abbey, near this city. Several people were killed.

Lord Clinton Innocent.

The death of Lord Arthur Clinton, which occurred on Saturday, created renewed interest in the case of the Boulton masqueraders. The dying declaration of this gentleman that he was innocent of the crimes imputed to him is fully verified by his attendants and companions, who solemnly disclaim any criminal purpose in the woman-personation-folly.

Funeral of Mrs. Luby.

The funeral of Mrs. Luby, mother of the Fenian convict, occurred at Dublin yesterday. Great crowds of people sympathizing with the Fenian movement followed the remains to the grave.

Charles Dickens' Will.

Many people assembled yesterday to listen to a sermon of Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, on the late Charles Dickens. Part of the last will of Mr. Dickens was read. In that he declines a monument, but rests his fame on his published works. He also urges his children to practice Christianity in a broad spirit, not accepting the narrow construction of any man or any sect. Mr. Dean closed with a glowing tribute to the illustrations dead.

The New Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, June 20.—The *Independance Belge* is certain that the clerical party will monopolize the new Cabinet.

Reforms in Portugal.

LISBON, June 20.—Many of the reforms promised have already been promulgated. Decrees abolishing the death penalty and pensions appeared to-day, and the right of holding political meetings and the right of petition will be officially granted in a day or two.

Napoleon's Health.

PARIS, June 20.—The Emperor is still indisposed, but there is nothing in his condition to excite alarm.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 20—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅝@92¾. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862s, 90¾; of 1865s, old, 89⅝; and of 1867s, 88¾. 10-40s, 87. Stocks steady. Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—11·30 A. M.—The Cotton market tends upward; middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 9s. 3d.

LONDON, June 20—11·30 A. M.—Linseed cakes quiet at £11@£11 5s. Tallow firmer at 45s. 9d. Sugar quiet. Calcutta linseed firmer but not higher. Sperm oil firm. Linseed oil firm.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Outrage on the Chesapeake—A Pilot Robbed and Narrowly Escapes with His Life.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.—One of the most atrocious robberies that ever occurred in this vicinity took place in the Chesapeake Bay a day or two since, the particulars of which we learn from Captain Cole, and are as follows:—Captain Cole states that he was appointed pilot on the Italian brig Josephine, in Baltimore, about a week ago, and came on board the vessel and got her under way, the captain paying him the amount of the pilotage, some fifty or sixty dollars, before leaving Baltimore. There was but one of the crew who could speak any English, and he very imperfectly, and they were all a cutthroat-looking set. They knew that Captain Cole had this money with him, and after getting well down the bay conspired against him and threatened to kill him if he didn't give them the money. Judging from appearances that his life would not be safe if he did not do so, he gave up the money, in order to pacify them. This, however, did not satisfy them, for they feared he would have them arrested if he possibly could before the vessel left.

Captain Cole states that all but the captain entered into a conspiracy to kill him and throw him overboard. He suspected their designs and did not close his eyes for three days and nights, fearing they would accomplish his death. Finally, on yesterday afternoon, as good luck would have it, the brig Florence Howell, Captain George W. Fenimore, came within hail of the Josephine, and by using a little strategy Captain Cole got off, and left her at Smith's Point. He was taken off the Howell this forenoon and brought up to the Point by the U. S. steamer Triana, Captain L. G. Cook, which had just towed the sloop of war Savannah out to sea. He will procure the services of the United States Marshal and endeavor to stop the brig and have the crew arrested for robbery on the high seas, before she can get out of the Capes.

The following is Captain Fenimore's statement of the affair:—

CAPE HENRY, June 18, 1870.—About 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 17th inst., off Smith's Island Point, Va., was hailed by Mr. George W. Cole, pilot of the Italian brig Josephine, bound from Baltimore for Spain, to know where I was bound. Upon my replying "Stonington, Conn.," he said he had a package which he wished me to deliver to the customs authorities for him, and would be obliged to me if I would send my boat to the brig for it, which I did. When the boat drew near the brig, Mr. Cole, very much to my surprise, jumped overboard. He was picked up immediately and brought on board this vessel. One of the brig's crew being able to speak a little English, said that Mr. Cole was crazy, but entreated me to return him to the brig, stating that they could not find the way to sea without a pilot. I refused to return him, stating that a crazy pilot was worse than none.

In explanation Mr. Cole states that all the crew except the captain had conspired against him, and that for three days previous to his getting on board of this vessel, his life was in constant danger. He states that they threatened to mutilate his body in the most barbarous manner. Mr. Cole appeared perfectly sober and rational when he came on board, nor did I discern during his stay on board the slightest symptoms of insanity in his conversation or actions.

GEORGE W. FENIMORE,
Master schooner Florence Howell.

FROM THE WEST.

Murder in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—Richard C. Tong was fatally stabbed by Thomas Day, in a saloon on Broadway Extension, on Saturday night. The wounded man died ten minutes after the blow was struck. Day was under the influence of liquor, and mistook Tong for a man with whom he had had an altercation in the early part of the evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Vice-Admiral Porter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

who has been absent for several weeks attending the examinations at Annapolis and West Point, has returned to the city and was at the department this morning, looking much improved in health from his recent trip.

Naval Intelligence.

Lieutenant Edwin H. Miller has been ordered to Washington for examination previous to promotion.

Chief Engineer O. H. Lackey has been detached from the Navy Yard at Norfolk and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. G. Brown has been detached from special duty connected with the Treasury Department, and ordered to examination previous to promotion.

The Terror at Key West.

A telegram from Rear-Admiral Poor to the Navy Department, June 18, announces the arrival of the United States iron-clad Terror at Key West, from Havana. All well on board.

Hon. William Faxon,

late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, just returned from a tour in Europe during the last year, is in town making a brief visit to his numerous friends and relatives here. He leaves to-night for Hartford, at which place he will make his home at present. His son accompanied him on his trip to Europe, and both return in good health and spirits.

Revenue Seizures.

Supervisor Tutton, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, under date of June 18, writes to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he had that day ordered the seizure of the vinegar manufactory and contents, of David Wimpfheimer of Burlington, N. J.

On examining the premises yesterday Mr. Brooks found a concealed room in which was set up a copper still, worm, beer vat, pump, etc., which appeared to have been used very recently. He also found several barrels of spirits without any stamps or brands on them.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Bloody Work in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Three deadly affrays occurred in this city on Saturday night, and another last evening. A young man named Sidney B. Willey was shot and killed by another named William Sparks, aged twenty years. Willey slapped Mrs. Sparks, the mother of the young man, which led to the homicide. While the officers were in pursuit of Sparks the body of Willey was robbed of six dollars.

William Lacy insulted a Mrs. Carrick, when a son of the latter rushed upon Lacy with a knife and cut him down. He will die.

Frank English was struck in the head by a brick thrown by Charles Murphy, and is now in a dying condition.

Last evening Dan. Conklin was seriously wounded by Patrick Sullivan, who used a knife and inflicted wounds on Conklin's head from which he will hardly recover.

Movements of Secretary Fish.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20.—The Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State arrived here this morning from Washington on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Colonel Benjamin. A salute was fired from the fort in honor of his arrival.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Murderer Surrenders Himself.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—In the case of Lewis Smith (colored), who was fatally cut during an altercation with Charles Rose, at Centre Market, on Saturday, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Smith came to his death at the hands of a person unknown, after which young Rose delivered himself up to the authorities, and was committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

Obituary.

Eugene Levering, a prominent merchant of this city, died yesterday, aged fifty-two.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Drowning Cases at Boston.

BOSTON, June 20.—The only son of Benjamin M. Eastman, employed in the State Prison, aged eleven years, was thrown from the wharf into the water and drowned on Saturday night, by Edward Connors, also employed in the prison. Connors, in excuse, said he thought the boy could swim. He is under arrest.

James Flynn, aged twenty-four, and George Sarl, aged eighteen, were drowned on Saturday while bathing.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Bernard H. Nadal, D. D.

A private despatch from Madison, N. J., announces the death at that place this morning of the Rev. Bernard H. Nadal, D. D., one of the Professors and acting President of the Drew Theological Seminary. Dr. Nadal was about fifty-five years of age, and was a native of Hanover, in this State. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1848, Postmaster-General Creswell being one of his classmates. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was, in 1857, conferred upon him by this institution as a fitting recognition of his thorough culture and ability as a divine. Entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church soon after graduating, he soon acquired a high reputation as a pulpit orator, and for several years during the war was stationed at Washington, as pastor of the Wesley Chapel. In this position he performed efficient service to the Union cause, by a steadfast and unflinching loyalty in a city where loyalty was not as universal as it might have been. The bold and manly stand which Dr. Nadal took, in the pulpit as well as out of it, attracted the attention of Mr. Lincoln, with whom he soon came to be on terms of pleasant intimacy. The influence which he thus acquired with the Chief Magistrate of the nation was, however, always used with discretion, and he never hesitated to appeal to the President directly when there was an opportunity for him to be of service to a worthy cause.

In 1856 Dr. Nadal was transferred from the Baltimore Conference, of which he had long been a member, to the Philadelphia Conference, and was stationed for a year or more at Trinity Methodist Church, in this city. While here stationed he was elected a Professor in Dickinson College, of which he had been elected a trustee in 1858, but he did not enter upon the active duties of this position. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Historical Theology in the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., then just being organized, and this position he continued to hold until the time of his death, having acted as President of the institution since Dr. McClintock's death, a short time since. He was at one time also a professor in the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Illinois.

Dr. Nadal was an accomplished scholar, a skilled theologian, and an attractive and effective preacher, his sermons, many of which have been published in our columns, being characterized by their deep earnestness, not less than by their elegance of style. He was connected with the New York *Methodist* as one of its editors from the establishment of that popular religious journal, was a frequent contributor to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and both during and subsequent to his residence in this city, wrote frequently for this journal. At the time of his death, he was engaged in writing a biography of the late Rev. John McClintock, D. D., his co-laborer at the Drew Seminary.

The death of Dr. Nadal will be a great surprise and shock to the Church of which he was such a zealous and effective member. Letters were received from him in this city on Saturday, at the time of writing which he was apparently in his usual health. Even as late as yesterday there was no token of his approaching decease, which took place very suddenly at 6 o'clock this morning. A few months ago his son was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, where he is now residing.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The West Philadelphia Arson Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

In the case of the two boys, Henry Kincade and William Francis, tried for setting fire to a barn at 51st street and Summer road, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty of aiding and abetting the commission of the arson, which is a misdemeanor. In connection with this conviction it is worth while to mention that since last November no less than fourteen incendiary fires have occurred at Hestonville within the circuit of a mile, all being outhouses, apparently for the purpose of causing the fire companies to turn out, and all believed to have been started by a party of very bad boys who infest that neighborhood.

Charge of Embezzlement.

George B. Thatcher was put on trial on the charge of embezzlement. It was alleged that he was employed in the office of William E. Forbes, United States Pension Agent, at No. 718 Sansom street, and in that capacity he appropriated to his own use $100 of the moneys of the office. Colonel Forbes testified that in January last the chief clerk or cashier of the office was absent from the city, and the accused was detailed to fill the position for a time, being required to make a daily settlement of the balance in his hands; on the 19th of January his return set forth that he had paid out the sum of $376·20, but on examination of all the vouchers to be found in the safe disclosed that the amount paid out was only $276·20, making a discrepancy of $100. So on the 21st and 22d of the month mistakes of a similar extent were discovered in his accounts. After the return of the chief clerk, Mr. Sheridan, he overhauled the books and discovered these inaccuracies, soon after which the defendant was arrested. The case is yet on trial.

GENERALITIES.

Vital Statistics.

The births, marriages, deaths, and divorces are compiled in Connecticut by the State Librarian. His report for the past year indicates that the natural increase of population, *i. e.* the excess of births over deaths, in that State was a little lower than in the previous year. The preponderance of birth of boys over girls was five per cent., which is higher than the usual average in that State. About one per cent. of the births were twins. There was but one case of triplets. But five of the 8400 deaths were of persons whose age exceeded 100 years; one, a farmer in Colchester, is reported as having attained 110 years. Of the 491 divorces granted, twice as many were upon the wife's as on the husband's petition. A table of the causes for which these divorces were granted is appended to the report, with the remark from the Librarian that "little dependence can be placed on it," which seems likely, as according to its figures the divorces were 860 instead of 491.

Fish Propagation.

The old fishermen at the mouth of the Connecticut river have hitherto regarded the operations of the Fish Commissioners and artificial propagation as a kind of scientific nonsense; they now think otherwise. It has been ascertained that shad require about three years for growth to merchantable size. Three years ago the Commissioners and Seth Green presided over the hatching of about 40,000,000 young shad at Holyoke. Now comes the sequel. There has not been for many years a better season for shad from the Connecticut river than this one. The number recorded as caught in one day—the 23d of May—was 28,000; but it is known that a considerable proportion of the haul of that day was not recorded. The fish are unusually fat and fine; the scientific explanation of which is that the shad artificially hatched were the product of parents mated at about equal ages. Ordinarily young male shad are apt to be mated with old female fish, a *mesalliance* which the men of science think results in inferior progeny.

—Louisville has, by actual count, 390 pumps, not reckoning the interviewers.

—Two men have been arrested in Newport, R. I., for stealing crape from a door.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, June 20.—Arrived, steamers Palmyra, Abyssinia, and Colorada, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... JUNE 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....78 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Schamyl, Dix, Konigsburg, B. Crawley & Co.
Bark Meridian, Lenz, Bremen, Harjes Bro.
N. W. brig Gear, Pedersen, Riga, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Florence Henderson, Henderson, Stettin, do.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Hewes, Wellfleet, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Criterion, Cornwall, Norfolk, J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, Norfolk, do.
Schr Onward, Evans, Rehoboth, do.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Cracy, Rehoboth, do.
Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, Allynsport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Lady Emma, Crowell, New Haven, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, do., do.
Schr M. Cain, Scull, Boston, do.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Stonington, N. H., do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Corson, Astoria, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barge Mary Emma, Forsyth, Astoria, Sinnickson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Darien, McDonald, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to T. P. Stotesbury & Co.
Schr Charles Miller, Butler, 3 days from New with mdse. to Charles Haslam & Co.
Schr Ca

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 146. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE LOUISVILLE BANK ROBBERY.

Voudooism in Texas.

Robbery in Chesapeake Bay.

Panic in a Hotel.

Brigham Young's Wealth.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE CHLOROFORMED CASHIER.

Strange Sequel to a Tragedy of Thirty Years Ago—A Cashier Chloroformed and a Bank Robbed in Broad Daylight.

From the Louisville *Journal* of Saturday we take these particulars of the recent daring bank robbery:—

One of the most bold and successful pieces of villainy ever perpetrated in our city occurred yesterday afternoon.

The facts of this daring robbery are about as follows:—Mr. Henry L. Pope, who, for the last twenty-five or thirty years, has held the position of Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, occasionally goes to the bank after business hours, especially during the busy season, to count the cash, post the books, and finish up the business of the day.

Yesterday Mr. Pope went to dinner and returned to the bank a little after 4 P. M. He sat down in the Cashier's office, looked over the daily papers for a few minutes, and then opened the vaults and cash drawers and commenced counting the money. He had been busily engaged in this manner for some time, when suddenly two men advanced upon him from behind. The foremost of the two men had a huge knife in his hand, and as he suddenly came upon Mr. Pope, made a menacing movement with the knife and said:—"If you make a noise I will kill you," and at the same time threw a handfull of snuff into Mr. Pope's eyes. The other man then rushed up with a heavy woollen shawl, and threw it over Mr. Pope's head. The two men then seized hold of him and dragged him into the back room, and locked the door. They then hastily gathered up what money there was in sight and made off.

The cash belonging to the bank was in the cash drawer and in a small safe in the large vault, both of which were open. They scooped the small safe clean, but when they came to the cash-drawer they were more particular, only emptying the compartments containing large bills. Scrip and one and two dollar bills were thrown aside with contempt. They were evidently in a great hurry, and grabbed up the money hastily, as one package, containing one thousand dollars, was found lying on the floor, immediately beneath the cash-drawer.

How the robbers got into the bank is a mystery, but the most reasonable theory is that they slipped into the building during the day, and secreted themselves in the back room until Mr. Pope returned from dinner.

The first discovery of the robbery was made a few minutes before 8 o'clock last night. Mr. W. M. Lewis, a young man who sleeps in the bank, went there at that time last night, and upon entering the room found Mr. Pope lying in the stairway, with the shawl lying partly over him, and a bottle which had contained chloroform near his face. He was insensible, but by the application of cold water was restored to consciousness. A large glass bottle partly filled with chloroform, a napkin which had been saturated with chloroform, and a huge knife with a blade nearly eight inches long, were found on the table.

A hasty count of the cash was made, as it was impossible during the hurry and excitement to ascertain exactly the amount taken, but as far as could be ascertained last night, about $65,000 in currency was missing. Piled in the shelves in boxes were the special deposits of the bank, consisting of cash and bonds to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, which the robbers had overlooked. Mr. Pope was made very ill by his rough treatment, and had not fully recovered up to a late hour last night.

All the avenues leading from the city were guarded last night, and every effort will be made to bring the bold villains to justice. This is the second attempt which has been made to rob this same bank in open daylight. The first attempt was a highly tragical affair, and occurred about thirty years ago.

The story, as well as can be remembered now, is about as follows:—Mr. Parker, who was the cashier of the bank, had a friend, a Captain Dix, of Maysville, who was in the habit of dropping into the bank occasionally.

Mr. H. S. Julian, of this city, was also an officer of the bank, which was then located on Main street, between Second and Third. At the dinner hour Julian would go to his dinner and return and relieve Parker. Upon the day in question Captain Dix went into the bank, while Julian was absent at dinner, and, after looking over the papers and chatting awhile, slipped up behind Parker, who was at work at his books, and struck him with a slung-shot, killing him instantly. Knowing that Julian would return before he could possibly get away with the booty, he determined to lay in wait and kill him also. As Julian entered the front door Dix attacked him with a slung-shot, but the blow glanced, and Julian closed with him.

Dix then struck him with the concealed hammer, but without inflicting serious injury. Julian then managed to get hold of a chair, with which he knocked Dix down. He then ran into the street and gave the alarm. A crowd soon gathered; but as they entered, Dix seeing that his audacious scheme was a failure, and that the penalty for murder was more certain than it is at present, drew a pistol and blew his brains out before the crowd could seize him. Mr. Henry L. Pope was appointed cashier in place of the unfortunate Parker, and after a service of thirty years nearly lost his life in defending the property of the bank

Up to one o'clock this morning the robbers had not been captured. It is almost certain that they are still in the city, and a determined effort will be made to arrest them.

PANIC IN A HOTEL.

Portion of a Wall Gives Way—Narrow Escape and General Trepidation.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday says:—

About 7 o'clock last evening the east wall of the rear wing of the Everett House fell with a terrible crash, carrying down also a small two-story brick structure adjoining, occupied as a kitchen. Fortunately no lives were lost nor was any person injured. About forty persons were seated at the supper table at the time of the crash, but they received warning in time to effect their escape, as also did the waiters and persons employed in that portion of the building. The panic created was, of course, general, and was heightened by the successive crackings that were heard.

The portion of the building the wall of which gave way extends out from the main hotel, forming an L, and is four stories in height. All the rooms in this part of the establishment are exposed along the entire width, and their contents, beds, tables, and chairs, are revealed. The lower story was used in connection with the kitchen: the second and third stories were occupied by the water-closets, and the upper story was devoted to sleeping apartments for the servants. The wreck of the building, together with the fallen wall of the wing, forms a large heap of debris, among which are seen broken gas-pipes, bedding, and pieces of broken furniture, carried down in the crash.

Mr. Casper Stehle, who was in the hotel at the time of the accident, states that about ten minutes after six o'clock he was standing at the end of the dining room next to the pantry, and hearing something crack, he discovered the main wall opening on the east end. He noticed the casing giving away, and some of the doors bulging out. He then went to the office to find the contractor, and hastily notified the servants and persons employed in the building of the danger. It was some time after this that the wall collapsed.

The accident resulted from repairs in the foundation, which were commenced about two weeks ago, Mr. Gugerty, a carpenter, being the contractor. These repairs were necessitated by the insecurity of the foundation. Some of the new wall had been put in order, and a portion was shoved up, a large beam extending under the end wall. The workmen suspended work about 6 o'clock, and soon after the crash occurred.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WEALTH.

How It Was Secured—Zion's Co-operative Stores.

The prodigious wealth of the Salt Lake autocrat, Brigham Young, has been flaunted in the face of the world for ten years, as an offset to his multifarious crimes against civilization and humanity. He has been held up to view as one of the ablest executive minds in the nation; a man capable of vast achievements; a ruler who moved the one hundred and fifty thousand people of his dominions like automatons, and made all things within the radius of his power move to his bidding. We have been told that he was the second largest depositor in the Bank of England, had millions in London real estate, and costly buildings without number; held the balance of money power in New York and other cities, the lowest figure of his enormous gains being placed at seventy millions.

The Corinne *Reporter* tells how it was done, by whom and for what purpose. The falsehood of the Prophet's wealth was sent abroad in a quiet way, by and through the horde of proselyting agents scattered throughout the United States and Europe, and for this purpose:—When it was decided by the Church to establish a gigantic co-operative institution, with branches extending through the capital city, and to every settlement of the Empire, agents were sent to Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to purchase stocks for the multitude of stores proposed to be opened. The seventy millions romance had preceded them, and dealers vied with each other as to who should sell the most goods on credit to the Chief of Zion's Co operative Establishment. Merchandise of every description flowed into the Territory in an endless stream, and the thousand stores were stocked. "Holiness to the Lord" furnished the trade mark by which all Mormons were ordered to buy. Excommunication from the Church, which is virtually outlawry, was visited upon all who dared to violate the edict by trading with a Gentile. The institution has thus far made no dividends, and the Eastern merchants who sold it goods were sold in return. When they sought the whereabouts of the glittering seventy millions, no part of it could be found.

The next scheme set on foot by the mighty Brigham was to build a few hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. He took large contracts, and it was reported that he had realized immensely from them. His profits may have been large, but he claims to have received little or no money for his work, the greater part of the proceeds going into material for the Utah Central, from Ogden to Salt Lake. When built, Brigham hadn't the means to equip it, nor has he paid the men who did the work of construction. What was done with the funds acquired from the Union Pacific Railroad contract don't appear. He says the Union Pacific Railroad Company still owe him a large balance on the work.

His tithings cannot be over a hundred and fifty thousand per annum, and we doubt if they are that much. His foreign deposit cannot be large, possibly a million or two, but he has a tight grasp on all the estates, goods, and effects of his subjects, which may amount to thirty or forty millions—certainly not more. Salt Lake City to-day, though four times as large, is not so expensively built as Denver. The buildings are all adobe, and most of them are of the cheaper kind. A few on Temple street, the main thoroughfare, present an imposing appearance, but they are built of concrete or adobe and stuccoed off into square blocks to represent cut stone.

Take away the forest of shade trees, and the town would have no attractions whatever. If, with these facts in view, the world can figure out where Brigham's seventy millions came from, it must find sharp mathematicians, and get deeper into the archives of Mormondon than we have been able to do.

VOUDOOISM IN TEXAS.

Remarkable Narrative of Negro Frenzy—Astonishing Actions.

The Fairfield (Texas) *Register* of a recent date tells this story, which, if true, is one of the most remarkable instances of religious fanaticism of the time:—

On Sunday, at the farm of Mr. J. Wright, lying two miles east of Springfield, in Limestone county, Texas, an old negro woman named Jane, who, with her husband, lived on the farm, announced to the rest of the negroes on the farm, some eight or ten adults in number, that she had just received a revelation from God that the millennium was to come on Thursday, the 26th of this month, and that the mighty "Ship of Zion" would come—water or no water—and take all those to glory who would follow implicitly the directions see (Jane) would give them, she being, as she avowed, the chosen instrument of God for their salvation. She first preached a whole day to a large congregation, and after having made many converts she commanded them to burn one-half of all the household kitchen furniture, clothing, etc., they possessed—no baggage being allowed—which they did in a mighty bonfire. She next commanded them to cut up with hoes one-half of all their growing crops, which they did, digging everything up by the roots; much of the corn was nearly waist high, and both corn and cotton were good generally. She then commanded that they give away half their children, their wagons, horses, ploughs, and other farming utensils, which they did, to several persons living near. Then came a command for both sexes to entirely disrobe themselves and pray and dance the "Holy Dance," which was implicitly obeyed. Many of the small children, upon refusing to obey these orders, were severely beaten, and one man who refused was very nearly beaten to death by the women. They were then made to partake of what she denominated the "Lord's Supper," the bread consisting of water and salads, and the wine of water and molasses. She said a human sacrifice was demanded, and accordingly stripped her own infant of its clothing, wrapped it in a cloth, and prepared to give it as a burnt offering, and would assuredly have done so but for the interference of some present who were not so insane. They were then commanded to kill all their dogs, which they did to the number of fifteen, and after some two days—those things all the time going on—they were ordered by their leaders to eat of the putrid carcasses, at which command they, for the first time, evinced a disposition to "go slow."

While they were halting, their leader endeavored to show them how to "go through a dorg," but her stomach being of a different notion from her head, eschewed the repast, and speedily delivered itself of such wonderful morsels.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Isaac Durst, a gentleman living near, and who had desired to stop the insane proceeding before, but knew not exactly how to proceed, told her husband she was crazy, and to get a chain and fasten her, where she could no longer do mischief. She at once fled and was pursued, caught, and secured, and at once the rest of her followers gathered round, and seemed for the first time to become aware of the mischief they had wrought. They thanked Mr. Durst greatly for breaking the spell Jane had thrown over them—went to their now almost ruined fields and commenced work again in good earnest—the parties having kept and returned to them their stock, farming utensils, etc. They are now, however, without the necessary apparel and food to enable them to work successfully. The excitement lasted some ten days, and all that time no work was done by these deluded creatures.

Until the confinement of the old woman, every one of her commands were obeyed, and, from what we have narrated, none can doubt that if she had commanded her followers to commit murder among the whites they would have essayed to do it. In the case of the negro man beaten she commanded them to beat him to death, unless he joined their band. But for Mr. Durst, he would have been killed outright.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, June 20, 1870.

There are not so many complaints among the lending classes of the excessive redundancy of loanable capital unemployed as two or three weeks ago. The West and the United States Treasury have phlebotomized our market very liberally during this time, and the process is still going on to a moderate extent, though we anticipate good rather than evil from this revival of activity in the money current. The surplus of funds both at the banks and with individual lenders has thus been reduced, but it is still considerably in excess of the probable wants of the market during the next eight weeks.

We notice no manner of change in rates for money either at bank or on the street. Gold is quiet but strong, opening at 112¾, declining to 112⅝, and closing at noon at 112⅞.

Government bonds attract little attention in this market, and prices of the new bonds are generally off a fraction.

Stocks were extremly dull and prices less strong. In City sixes there were sales of the new issue at 100¼.

In Reading Railroad there were no sales; 53¾ was bid. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 58@58¼; Norristown at 83; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47¼; Camden and Amboy at 118, and Pennsylvania at 58¾@58⅞.

In Canal stocks the only sales were Lehigh, at 35½.

Miscellaneous stocks were quiet. Corn Exchange Bank sold at 70. 15 was offered for Hestonville Railroad; 23 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets, and 46½ for Second and Third streets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, N..ls. cash .100¾	20	sh O C & A R.ls.	47⅜
$1000 Elmira 7s.... 96	100	do.. ..b60.	47¾
$1000 C & A m 6s,59 cash.. 94¾	100	do.....	47⅛
$1000 W Jer 6s.... 96½	100	do.....	47⅜
$2000 Pa R gen mt.. Bds.Cp.... 97¾	200	sh Penna R.is.c	58¾
5 sh Cam & Am R.118	200	do.ls.b10flt.	58¾
50 sh Corn Ex Bk. 70	100	do.ls.b10flt.	58⅝
1 sh Leh V R.... 58	12	do.....	58⅞
58 do.....ls. 58¾	300	do..ls.s60.	58
2 sh Norrist'n R.. 83	100	sh Leh Nav.s60.	35¼
	11	do.....	35⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; do., 1862, 112¼@112⅜; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾@113⅝; do. 1867, do. 113⅝@114⅛; do. 1868, do., 113¾@114⅛; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; U. S. 20 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114@114¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112¾@113; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NAHE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¾	12·20 P. M.	112¾
10·01 "	112⅝	12·45 "	112⅝
10·28 "	112¾	12·50 "	112⅝
11·00 "	112⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 20.—No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $27 ₱ ton, but there is very little inquiry for the article, and only 12 hhds sold at these figures.

There is no movement in Clover or Timothy seed, and prices are nominal. Small sale of Flaxseed at $2·25 per bushel, at which figure it is wanted by the crushers.

The Flour market is less active, the demand having fallen off, but there is no disposition to accept any concession in prices. About 800 barrels changed hands, including extra at $5·25, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $5·50@6·50 for low and medium grades, and $6·75@7 for choice; Pennsylvania do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. at $6·25@6·75, and $7·50@9 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25. No sales of Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is less doing in Wheat, and prices are but barely maintained. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red, at $1·45, and Western do. at $1·40 per bushel. Rye is steady at $1 for Western and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is steady, but there is not much coming forward. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·07@1·08, and some mixed Western at $1·06. Oats move slowly at 64@65c.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound packages at $1·05@1·06.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 20.—There is less demand for Beef cattle, and on choice descriptions we reduce our quotations fully ½c. per pound. The receipts are more liberal than for some time past, reaching 1331 head. We quote choice at 10c., fair to good at 7½@9½c., and common at 5@7c. per pound gross.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
32 Owen Smith, Western, 8½@9¼.
126 John Smith & Bro., Western, 8@9¼.
36 Dennis Smith, Western, 8¼@9¼.
76 A. Christy, Ohio, 8½@10.
30 J. Christy, Ohio, 8½@10.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 8¼@10.
96 P. McFillen, Ohio, 9@10¼.
57 J. S. Kirk, Ohio, 8½@10
80 E. S. McFillen, Ohio, 9@10.
165 Ulman & Bachman, Ohio, 9@10.
220 J. J. Martin & Co., Illinois, 8@9¼.
130 Mooney & Miller, Western, 8¾@10.
90 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7½@9¼.
42 H. Chain, Western, 7½@8¾.
50 Joseph Chain, Western, 7½@9.
29 J. & L. Frank, Ohio, 8¼@10.
32 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 8½@9¼.
74 Hope & Co., Western, 9¼@9¾.
10 B. Baldwin, Pennsylvania co., 7¼@9¼.
40 Ih Frank, Western, 8½@8¾.
25 James Clemson, Lancaster co., 8@9½.
26 Alexander & Kimble, Chester co., 8@9½.
15 L. Horne, Pennsylvania, 6@7¼.
52 J. McArdle, Ohio, 8½@9¾.
80 R. Mayne, Ohio co., 6¼@10.
100 Jas. McFillen, Western, 8@9¼.
48 B. F. McFillen, Western, 9@9¼.
39 Eicon & Adler, Ohio, 8@8¾.
19 Blum, Western, 8@10.
10 S. Frank, Western, 8@9.
8 Blumenthal, Delaware, 7@8.

Cows and Calves are selling at $60@85, and Springers at $40@50. Receipts, 150 head.

Sheep are dull. Sales of 9800 head at the Park Droveyard at 5½@6¼c. for good, and $2@2·50 for common, and 5000 head at the Avenue yard at 5@6¼c.

Hogs meet an active inquiry, and only 3000 head changed hands at $11@12 for slop and $12·50@13 for corn-fed.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Stocks strong. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¼; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 113⅛; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, new, 67½; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 39½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 99⅝; Erie, 25; Reading, 107¾; Adams Express, 64½; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 100¼; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 121; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Western Union Telegraph, 86¾.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Crime in the West and South.

A Chapter of Horrors

Latest Naval Intelligence.

Our West Indies Squadron.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Explosion at Waltham Abbey.

LONDON, June 20.—An explosion occurred yesterday in one of the Government powder mills at Waltham Abbey, near this city. Several people were killed.

Lord Clinton Innocent.

The death of Lord Arthur Clinton, which occurred on Saturday, created renewed interest in the case of the Boulton masqueraders. The dying declaration of this gentleman that he was innocent of the crimes imputed to him is fully verified by his attendants and companions, who solemnly disclaim any criminal purpose in the woman-personation-folly.

Funeral of Mrs. Luby.

The funeral of Mrs. Luby, mother of the Fenian convict, occurred at Dublin yesterday. Great crowds of people sympathizing with the Fenian movement followed the remains to the grave.

Charles Dickens' Will.

Many people assembled yesterday to listen to a sermon of Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, on the late Charles Dickens. Part of the last will of Mr. Dickens was read. In that he declines a monument, but rests his fame on his published works. He also urges his children to practice Christianity in a broad spirit, not accepting the narrow construction of any man or any sect. Mr. Dean closed with a glowing tribute to the illustrations dead.

The New Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, June 20.—The *Independance Belge* is certain that the clerical party will monopolize the new Cabinet.

Reforms in Portugal.

LISBON, June 20.—Many of the reforms promised have already been promulgated. Decrees abolishing the death penalty and pensions appeared to-day, and the right of holding political meetings and the right of petition will be officially granted in a day or two.

Napoleon's Health.

PARIS, June 20.—The Emperor is still indisposed, but there is nothing in his condition to excite alarm.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 20—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝@92¾. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862s, 90¾; of 1865s, old, 89¾; and of 1867s, 88¾; 10-40s, 87. Stocks steady. Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—11·30 A. M.—The Cotton market tends upward; middling uplands, 10¼d.; middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 9s. 3d.

LONDON, June 20—11·30 A. M.—Linseed cakes quiet at £11@£11 5s. Tallow firmer at 45s. 9d. Sugar quiet. Calcutta linseed firmer but not higher. Sperm oil firm. Linseed oil firm.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Outrage on the Chesapeake—A Pilot Robbed and Narrowly Escapes with His Life.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.—One of the most atrocious robberies that ever occurred in this vicinity took place in the Chesapeake Bay a day or two since, the particulars of which we learn from Captain Cole, and are as follows:—Captain Cole states that he was appointed pilot on the Italian brig Josephine, in Baltimore, about a week ago, and came on board the vessel and got her under way, the captain paying him the amount of the pilotage, some fifty or sixty dollars, before leaving Baltimore. There was but one of the crew who could speak any English, and he very imperfectly, and they were all a cutthroat-looking set. They knew that Captain Cole had this money with him, and after getting well down the bay conspired against him and threatened to kill him if he didn't give them the money. Judging from appearances that his life would not be safe if he did not do so, he gave up the money, in order to pacify them. This, however, did not satisfy them, for they feared he would have them arrested if he possibly could before the vessel left.

Captain Cole states that all but the captain entered into a conspiracy to kill him and throw him overboard. He suspected their designs and did not close his eyes for three days and nights, fearing they would accomplish his death. Finally, on yesterday afternoon, as good luck would have it, the brig Florence Howell, Captain George W. Fenimore, came within hail of the Josephine, and by using a little strategy Captain Cole got off, and left her at Smith's Point. He was taken off the Howell this forenoon and brought up to the Point by the U. S. steamer Triana, Captain L. G. Cook, which had just towed the sloop of war Savannah out to sea. He will procure the services of the United States Marshal and endeavor to stop the brig and have the crew arrested for robbery on the high seas, before she can get out of the Capes.

The following is Captain Fenimore's statement of the affair:—

CAPE HENRY, June 18, 1870.—About 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 17th inst., off Smith's Island Point, Va., was hailed by Mr. George W. Cole, pilot of the Italian brig Josephine, bound from Baltimore for Spain, to know where I was bound. Upon my repiying "Stonington, Conn.," he said he had a package which he wished me to deliver to the customs authorities for him, and would be obliged to me if I would send my boat to the brig for it, which I did. When the boat drew near the brig, Mr. Cole, very much to my surprise, jumped overboard. He was picked up immediately and brought on board this vessel. One of the brig's crew being able to speak a little English, said that Mr. Cole was crazy, but entreated me to return him to the brig, stating that they could not find the way to sea without a pilot. I refused to return him, stating that a crazy pilot was worse than none.

In explanation Mr. Cole states that all the crew except the captain had conspired against him, and that for three days previous to his getting on board of this vessel, his life was in constant danger. He states that they threatened to mutilate his body in the most barbarous manner. Mr. Cole appeared perfectly sober and rational when he came on board, nor did I discern during his stay on board the slightest symptoms of insanity in his conversation or actions.

GEORGE W. FENIMORE,
Master schooner Florence Howell.

FROM THE WEST.

Murder in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—Richard C. Tong was fatally stabbed by Thomas Day, in a saloon on Broadway Extension, on Saturday night. The wounded man died ten minutes after the blow was struck. Day was under the influence of liquor, and mistook Tong for a man with whom he had had an altercation in the early part of the evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Vice-Admiral Porter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

who has been absent for several weeks attending the examinations at Annapolis and West Point, has returned to the city and was at the department this morning, looking much improved in health from his recent trip.

Naval Intelligence.

Lieutenant Edwin H. Miller has been ordered to Washington for examination previous to promotion.

Chief Engineer O. H. Lackey has been detached from the Navy Yard at Norfolk and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. G. Brown has been detached from special duty connected with the Treasury Department, and ordered to examination previous to promotion.

The Terror at Key West.

A telegram from Rear-Admiral Poor to the Navy Department, June 18, announces the arrival of the United States iron-clad Terror at Key West, from Havana. All well on board.

Hon. William Faxon,

late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, just returned from a tour in Europe during the last year, is in town making a brief visit to his numerous friends and relatives here. He leaves to-night for Hartford, at which place he will make his home at present. His son accompanied him on his trip to Europe, and both return in good health and spirits.

Revenue Seizures.

Supervisor Tutton, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, under date of June 18, writes to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he had that day ordered the seizure of the vinegar manufactory and contents, of David Wimpfheimer of Burlington, N. J.

On examining the premises yesterday Mr. Brooks found a concealed room in which was set up a copper still, worm, beer vat, pump, etc., which appeared to have been used very recently. He also found several barrels of spirits without any stamps or brands on them.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Bloody Work in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Three deadly affrays occurred in this city on Saturday night, and another last evening. A young man named Sidney B. Willey was shot and killed by another named William Sparks, aged twenty years. Willey slapped Mrs. Sparks, the mother of the young man, which led to the homicide. While the officers were in pursuit of Sparks the body of Willey was robbed of six dollars.

William Lacy insulted a Mrs. Carrick, when a son of the latter rushed upon Lacy with a knife and cut him down. He will die.

Frank English was struck in the head by a brick thrown by Charles Murphy, and is now in a dying condition.

Last evening Dan. Conklin was seriously wounded by Patrick Sullivan, who used a knife and inflicted wounds on Conklin's head from which he will hardly recover.

Movements of Secretary Fish.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20.—The Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State arrived here this morning from Washington on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Colonel Benjamin. A salute was fired from the fort in honor of his arrival.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Murderer Surrenders Himself.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—In the case of Lewis Smith (colored), who was fatally cut during an altercation with Charles Rose, at Centre Market, on Saturday, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Smith came to his death at the hands of a person unknown, after which young Rose delivered himself up to the authorities, and was committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

Obituary.

Eugene Levering, a prominent merchant of this city, died yesterday, aged fifty-two.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Drowning Cases at Boston.

BOSTON, June 20.—The only son of Benjamin M. Eastman, employed in the State Prison, aged eleven years, was thrown from the wharf into the water and drowned on Saturday night, by Edward Connors, also employed in the prison. Connors, in excuse, said he thought the boy could swim. He is under arrest.

James Flynn, aged twenty-four, and George Sarl, aged eighteen, were drowned on Saturday while bathing.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Bernard H. Nadal, D. D.

A private despatch from Madison, N. J., announces the death at that place this morning of the Rev. Bernard H. Nadal, D. D., one of the Professors and acting President of the Drew Theological Seminary. Dr. Nadal was about fifty-five years of age, and was a native of Hanover, in this State. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1848, Postmaster-General Creswell being one of his classmates. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was, in 1857, conferred upon him by this institution as a fitting recognition of his thorough culture and ability as a divine. Entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church soon after graduating, he soon acquired a high reputation as a pulpit orator, and for several years during the war was stationed at Washington, as pastor of the Wesley Chapel. In this position he performed efficient service to the Union cause, by a steadfast and unflinching loyalty in a city where loyalty was not as universal as it might have been. The bold and manly stand which Dr. Nadal took, in the pulpit as well as out of it, attracted the attention of Mr. Lincoln, with whom he soon came to be on terms of pleasant intimacy. The influence which he thus acquired with the Chief Magistrate of the nation was, however, always used with discretion, and he never hesitated to appeal to the President directly when there was an opportunity for him to be of service to a worthy cause.

In 1866 Dr. Nadal was transferred from the Baltimore Conference, of which he had long been a member, to the Philadelphia Conference, and was stationed for a year or more at Trinity Methodist Church, in this city. While here stationed he was elected a Professor in Dickinson College, of which he had been elected a trustee in 1858, but he did not enter upon the active duties of this position. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Historical Theology in the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., then just being organized, and this position he continued to hold until the time of his death, having acted as President of the institution since Dr. McClintock's death, a short time since. He was at one time also a professor in the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Illinois.

Dr. Nadal was an accomplished scholar, a skilled theologian, and an attractive and effective preacher, his sermons, many of which have been published in our columns, being characterized by their deep earnestness, not less than by their elegance of style. He was connected with the New York *Methodist* as one of its editors from the establishment of that popular religious journal, was a frequent contributor to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and both during and subsequent to his residence in this city, wrote frequently for this journal. At the time of his death, he was engaged in writing a biography of the late Rev. John McClintock, D. D., his co-laborer at the Drew Seminary.

The death of Dr. Nadal will be a great surprise and shock to the Church of which he was such a zealous and effective member. Letters were received from him in this city on Saturday, at the time of writing which he was apparently in his usual health. Even as late as yesterday there was no token of his approaching decease, which took place very suddenly at 6 o'clock this morning. A few months ago his son was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, where he is now residing.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The West Philadelphia Arson Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

In the case of the two boys, Henry Kincade and William Francis, tried for setting fire to a barn at 51st street and Summer road, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty of aiding and abetting the commission of the arson, which is a misdemeanor. In connection with this conviction it is worth while to mention that since last November no less than fourteen incendiary fires have occurred at Hestonville within the circuit of a mile, all being outhouses, apparently for the purpose of causing the fire companies to turn out, and all believed to have been started by a party of very bad boys who infest that neighborhood.

Charge of Embezzlement.

George B. Thatcher was put on trial on the charge of embezzlement. It was alleged that he was employed in the office of William E. Forbes, United States Pension Agent, at No. 718 Sansom street, and in that capacity he appropriated to his own use $100 of the moneys of the office. Colonel Forbes testified that in January last the chief clerk or cashier of the office was absent from the city, and the accused was detailed to fill the position for a time, being required to make a daily settlement of the balance in his hands; or the 19th of January his return set forth that he had paid out the sum of $376·20, but on examination of all the vouchers to be found in the safe disclosed that the amount paid out was only $276·20, making a discrepancy of $100. So on the 21st and 22d of the month mistakes of a similar extent were discovered in his accounts. After the return of the chief clerk, Mr. Sheridan, he overhauled the books and discovered these inaccuracies, soon after which the defendant was arrested. The case is yet on trial.

GENERALITIES.

Vital Statistics.

The births, marriages, deaths, and divorces are compiled in Connecticut by the State Librarian. His report for the past year indicates that the natural increase of population, i. e. the excess of births over deaths, in that State was a little lower than in the previous year. The preponderance of birth of boys over girls was five per cent., which is higher than the usual average in that State. About one per cent. of the births were twins. There was but one case of triplets. But five of the 8400 deaths were of persons whose age exceeded 100 years; one, a farmer in Colchester, is reported as having attained 110 years. Of the 491 divorces granted, twice as many were upon the wife's as on the husband's petition. A table of the causes for which these divorces were granted is appended to the report, with the remark from the Librarian that "little dependence can be placed on it," which seems likely, as according to its figures the divorces were 860 instead of 491.

Fish Propagation.

The old fishermen at the mouth of the Connecticut river have hitherto regarded the operations of the Fish Commissioners and artificial propagation as a kind of scientific nonsense; they now think otherwise. It has been ascertained that shad require about three years for growth to merchantable size. Three years ago the Commissioners and Seth Green presided over the hatching of about 40,000,000 young shad at Holyoke. Now comes the sequel. There has not been for many years a better season for shad from the Connecticut river than this one. The number recorded as caught in one day—the 23d of May—was 28,000; but it is known that a considerable proportion of the haul of that day was not recorded. The fish are unusually fat and fine; the scientific explanation of which is that the shad artificially hatched were the product of parents mated at about equal ages. Ordinarily young male shad are apt to be mated with old female fish, a *mesalliance* which the men of science think results in inferior progeny.

—Louisville has, by actual count, 390 pumps, not reckoning the interviewers.

—Two men have been arrested in Newport, R. I., for stealing crape from a door.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, June 20.—Arrived, steamers Palmyra, Abyssinia, and Colorada, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....78 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Schamyl, Dix, Konigsburg, B. Crawley & Co.
Bark Meridian, Lenz, Bremen, Harjes Bro.
N. W. brig Gear, Pedersen, Riga, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Florence Henderson, Henderson, Stettin, do.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Hewes, Wellfleet, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Criterion, Cornwall, Norfolk, J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, Norfolk, do.
Schr Onward, Evans, Rehoboth, do.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Cracy, Rehoboth, do.
Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, Allynsport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Lady Emma, Crowell, New Haven, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, do., do.
Schr M. Cain, Scull, Boston, do.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Stonington, N. H., do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Corson, Astoria, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barge Mary Emma, Forsyth, Astoria, Sinnickson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Darsen, McDonald, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to T. P. Stotesbury & Co.
Schr Charles Miller, Butler,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

STRIKES AND THE ASIATIC ELEMENT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The cordwainers in Massachusetts have put their foot in it. They have struck for higher wages; and what is the result? The shoe manufacturers telegraph to China or San Francisco for workmen, and, presto! as if by magic, up pops a gang of Oriental pigtails, cooked and primed, and, with their unrivalled imitative powers, within forty-eight hours they commence making shoes as handily as the most expert waxend in the Commonwealth. Of course this introduction of a foreign and servile class of workmen into a trade that had become, as it were, native and to the manor born in New England, created considerable indignation among the Crispin societies, and it was with no little difficulty that the intruders were enabled to commence and proceed with their labors.

But it is not only in New England that this excitement prevails. It has already spread to other places. In Troy, in this State, a mass meeting of workingmen has been held and a protest entered against the importation of coolie laborers. Statistics were shown where the Chinese had already seriously reduced the wages of certain kinds of labor in California, and predictions were made that if the coolies obtained a foothold in the manufacturing towns of the East and West an incalculable amount of damage would ensue to the native working classes. This damage would not be confined to the workingmen alone, but the working women, especially in the shoemaking districts, would feel its effects more seriously than the men. There are many thousands of females employed in the shoemaking business in Massachusetts and throughout New England. The delicate work they do can be readily imitated by the dainty-fingered Chinese, who can live and thrive upon what would not keep an American girl in shoestrings. Hence, if these Asiatic cordwainers once obtain a foothold in the shoe manufactories of the East, the instincts of grasping capitalists will lead them to dispense with native-born labor altogether and engage that of the foreign element.

In their strikes, then, the workingmen should take a full view of the situation and weigh well the consequences. The market for skilled labor is not now what it was only two or three years ago. The Pacific Railroad and steam communication with Asia have opened channels through which myriads of the unemployed people of that region can find access to these remote lands—even, as we have seen, to the heart of slave-abhorring New England itself. Coolieism is but another name for African slave labor, and as in old times Massachusetts was the first to reap benefits from the latter, her moneyed men will not hesitate to jump at the opportunity and realize the most they can from the new system of servile employment just introduced. Workingmen's strikes, therefore, however justifiable they may be under the pressure of extraordinary circumstances, are fraught with new dangers and vicissitudes. A new class of beings has sprung up to take the place of the honest artisan or mechanic who expects, nay, demands, a fair remuneration for his toil. This new class are entirely different in their habits, religion, mode of living, education, and ideas of free government from our workingmen. They have no family ties, no patriotic love of this land, no associations, no likes or dislikes, no sentiments whatever akin to our people. They are ready to work for nothing, and accustomed to live on less. These points, we suggest, ought to be taken into consideration before a workingmen's strike for trivial causes is concluded upon; for in the hordes of Asiatics ready to swarm into our manufacturing villages, and into our city shops, stores, foundries, offices, and elsewhere where cheap labor can be profitably employed, we see both an element of apprehension covering the interests of our laboring classes and of future turbulence, if not of danger and disaster, more general and widespread.

THE COOLIES IN A NEW FIELD.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Massachusetts grapples the coolie problem in another spirit than that of California or the South, and we believe time will prove hers the wiser resolve. There are singular contrasts in the circumstances which force this question into prominence, and in the methods by which its solution is attempted. California, which needed laborers, accepted her coolies under protest, and now, in obedience to another laboring element which is also a political power, seeks to restrict their further immigration. The South, in still stranger mood and more glaring folly, rejects the labor herself established and educated for the sole reason that it has attained political power, and seeks, in her spiteful temper, to introduce unskilled creatures in whom she has no confidence. Massachusetts, on the contrary, not wanting labor, but forced by a combination of more than 60,000 of her skilled workmen producing annually a single article to the amount of $50,000,000, imports coolies to her workshops, and hopefully and heartily welcomes them. In California they get blows that frighten them away; in the South they are received with doubts that discourage; in Massachusetts with full work and fair wages that inspire them. There is for them taxation in the West; contempt in the South; fair play in the East. Tested thus differently, the problem, of course, results differently. California farmers pronounce the Chinaman lazy, dirty, and destructive, and want no more of him; Southern planters, having hardly begun the experiment, already think John a poor substitute for Sambo; a Massachusetts manufacturer finds him industrious, intelligent, clean, and economical, and all the other manufacturers cry for him to come.

But the Knights of St. Crispin in Massachusetts demand that he shall not come to that State, and by violent threats against the little colony in the Berkshire Mountains and by inflammatory appeals to Congress seek at once to stop this immigration, and to make the issue between themselves, or rather their organization, and the manufacturers of Massachusetts a political question. It is all in vain. The immigration cannot be stopped, and the duty of Congress is to regulate it. The present issue in Massachusetts is not worthy and is not destined to assume any grave political importance. Massachusetts, which has prospered under immigration, and doubled her manufactures each decade for thirty years, is not to suffer under the influx of the coolies. The Knights of St. Crispin may suffer, however, if they blindly persist in their effort to maintain wages at rates which the state of trade, the condition of finance, and the cost of living do not justify. By organizing to regulate their wages and maintain them at the war standard they have forced one manufacturer to resort to the experiment of introducing a new and cheaper class of laborers. If they continue to support it, their organization will compel the introduction of innumerable others by manufacturers in all parts of the State. It is organization against organization, and when it comes to that the result can be easily foretold. The wisest course for the Crispins is to recognize that their organization in the present, as in the past, is a cumbersome, expensive, and useless one, which unnecessarily makes war only to succumb. When it forces, by too persistent aggressions, the adoption of such defensive measures as the North Adams manufacturer has inaugurated, it will endanger its existence and effect the ruin of its thoughtless supporters.

THE FATAL BLUNDER.

From the N. Y. Sun.

To carry the next House of Representatives, and more especially the next Presidency, the Republicans need a new hold on the people's hearts. The tie that has bound together the incongruous elements of which the party has been composed since the outbreak of the war is dissolved, and some other bond of union is now indispensable to prevent the organization falling in pieces.

The Cuban question, and the still greater and broader propositions on which that question is based, rose as if providentially to afford the very materials for this new bond of union. But the majority of the Republicans in Congress, instead of eagerly seizing and appropriating these materials, are disposed to recklessly throw them away, or to barter them for promises of office for themselves.

The Cuban question is not new in its nature. It is essentially the same as the American Revolution of 1776. It is the struggle of an American people to be relieved of European tyranny. Such a struggle always receives the sympathy and support of every American heart. This is particularly true of Cuba, because the oppressions and wrongs to which she has been subjected infinitely transcend any ever inflicted upon any British colony in the worst period of history. There is also another powerful impulse in this case. It is a determination of the people of the United States that at no distant period European domination shall cease in every part of the North American continent and its dependencies.

While our people will not prematurely hasten the solution of this problem, they nevertheless will insist that the issue shall never be evaded, but be manfully met, and settled on its merits, whenever it arises in a case like that of Cuba. The administration, yielding to the base counsels of Sidney Webster and Hamilton Fish, skulks from this issue; and it is this exhibition of the white feather, at the demand of a bankrupt, third-rate European power, which is arousing the indignation of every free spirit in the land, and dividing and ruining the Republican party. Honest and brave men who do not wear the collar of the administration are ashamed of its pusillanimous course, which they know is the joint product of cupidity and cowardice.

Had the Republican party been guided by ordinary sagacity, it would have pressed into its service the indomitable love of freedom and the passion for the early exclusion of foreign rule from the Western Hemisphere. But the Cabinet and the Republican majority in Congress have worse that refused to take advantage of it. Because Hamilton Fish's son-in-law gets seventeen thousand dollars in gold at a time from Spain, Congress and the President have fallen on their knees and kissed a sceptre that is so foul and feeble that even the European adventurers to whom it is freely offered spit upon it with contempt.

The halting of the Republicans in Congress will not arrest the march of American principles on this continent. The sons of Cuba will achieve their freedom by themselves, amid bloodshed and desolation. The movement for human rights will go on and triumph, but the Republican party will be left far in the rear, with Grant and Fish and a mass of such dead material on its decaying hands.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

From the N. Y. World.

General Grant is the most amazing man that ever stood at the head of the executive government in this country, and perhaps in any country. It would seem the obvious dictate of self-interest and personal pride, as well as of good sense and public spirit, for the executive ruler of a great nation to make, if not a brilliant, at least a strong, able, and popular administration. An administration can exert a commanding influence only by the recognized personal weight, political capacity, and ripe experience of the statesmen who compose it. When Washington organized the Government he recalled Jefferson from France to be Secretary of State, and placed Hamilton at the head of the Treasury, putting in his Cabinet the highest political capacity the country afforded. All our Presidents down to Grant have attempted to act on the same wise rule. There has never been a Cabinet, until General Grant appointed his, which did not comprise two or three of the first statesmen of the country, or at least of the political party by which the President was elected. Mr. Lincoln, the last of General Grant's predecessors, selected Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Cameron, men who, whatever their real merits or ability, were the most prominent and the most influential of the Republican leaders at the time he appointed them. They were men of distinction; men who filled a large space in the public eye; men who had an attached body of political followers; men who, whether in office or out of office, had the capacity to influence political movements and combinations. All administrations in all free countries are composed of men of that class. There has never been an English ministry which did not consist in great part of men who had won their title to office by successful and recognized political leadership.

It was reserved for General Grant to make up a Cabinet of political nobodies; and when one nobody has died or resigned, to regularly put another nobody in his place. In this respect, we must award to General Grant the praise of consistency. The new Attorney-General, Mr. Akerman, is as surprising an appointment as most of the others which our wonderful President has made. If the fifty most intelligent politicians of the country had each undertaken to make up a list of the men General Grant would probably invite into his Cabinet, no one of the fifty lists would have contained a single name that has ever been sent to the Senate. Everybody's conjectures would have been at fault, because General Grant does not make his selections on any principle of recognized fitness. There is not now, nor has there been from the beginning, a member of his Cabinet whose selection was not a surprise and a puzzle to the country. There is not a member of the Cabinet who has any political strength. There are at least a thousand lawyers in the Republican party who are as well qualified for the Attorney-Generalship as Mr. Akerman. Mr. Fish, who is at the head of the Cabinet, and beyond all comparison the most respectable man in it, was quite disconnected from public affairs. Out of office he exerted no more political influence than any other man who possesses the right of suffrage. Borie was a political imbecile; Robeson, his successor, was never heard of out of Southern New Jersey until he was appointed; Rawlins, Belknap, and Cox had quite as little political standing; and even Boutwell was never thought of as a possible Secretary of the Treasury until he was appointed.

With the exception of poor old Borie, all these mediocre men were capable of going through the routine duties of their respective offices, as their chief clerks or under secretaries are in the absence or sickness of their chiefs. The heads of the executive department should be men of larger calibre; not mere chief clerks, but statesmen. They should be so thoroughly conversant with public affairs, and of such tested sagacity, that their mere opinions would have authority; and capable of expounding their views with persuasive and impressive effect. They should be men of large acquaintance with public affairs, who, understand their epoch, foresee what is coming, and can meet every emergency with the right measure. The present Cabinet, instead of consisting of seven such men, does not contain one, and the President is as ordinary as all his advisers.

One would suppose that any inexperienced President would wish to surround himself with an able Cabinet; but General Grant seems to have the small jealousy of a feeble man who fears that he may be eclipsed by his subordinates. Like all Presidents, he wishes to be re-elected; and he is determined that there shall be no member of the Cabinet who can become important enough to be thought a rival candidate. So the dignity, respectability, and usefulness of the Government are sacrificed to a small and ignoble ambition; and in the most important conjuncture of our history we have the feeblest administration.

MISTAKEN ECONOMY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The great body of the people are, without doubt, exceedingly anxious for the most rigid economy and retrenchment in the administration of affairs by Congress, and will earnestly applaud every proper expedient in that direction. While the general sentiment is decidedly averse from anything which tends, even remotely, towards evading any of our national obligations, or even towards a niggardly maintenance of our national dignity, yet the conviction is very strong that in many ways Congress might lighten the general burden without impairing the efficiency of the public service, or violating in any way the implied or expressed faith of the nation. Scores of abuses are easily to be found in the various departments at Washington, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, which might be made legitimate subjects of Congressional action, with benefit to the public service. Some of them have been pointed out in these columns, and Congress has been urged to give its attention to the general subject.

Undoubtedly a great deal has been done since the present administration came into power in lopping off unnecessary expenditure, and in correcting ancient abuses which had almost imperceptibly crept into existence. In doing this, however, there seems to have been an unfortunate propensity for the creation of new expenditures almost as fast as old ones were checked, and in many instances harshly assailing certain branches of the public service in a way which involved not only a breach of public faith, but which has justified the charge of cruel ingratitude. We refer particularly to the various schemes which have been brought before Congress for the reorganization of the army, the forcible retirement of faithful officers, and the reduction of pay—schemes which, happily, have not been entirely successful, and with which we are convinced the people do not sympathize.

Congress may rest assured that the mass of its constituents have a hearty respect and a grateful appreciation for the regular army, and that they are disinclined to bring it under the same stringent rule of retrenchment which it would willingly impose upon other branches of the public service. There is a very general feeling that the men who have devoted their lives to the military service of the country have a just claim, upon the lideral care of the Government, regardless of the immediate military necessities of the time. They are the reserve defense of the country, liable to be called upon at any time, and always ready and adequate, as was demonstrated in the recent war. There is no disposition to treat them harshly or unjustly, and those members of Congress who have, during the present session, seemed to act upon a different hypothesis, have made a great mistake.

Especially is this the case in the assault which has been made upon the three highest grades of Generals. The people have not yet lost their feelings of admiration and gratitude towards Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hancock, and the other worthies whom the new Army bill so pointedly assails. The general disposition is to resent it as an implied rebuke, and as an ungracious manifestation of an economic spirit very nearly approaching meanness. It is no balm to those men to be told that their positions and pay are not to be affected so long as they live, but that when Sherman and Sheridan die their rank will be abolished, and the door of promotion to their places will be closed to all the other veterans of the war. It is a detraction from the present honor and distinction of those two highest grades, and a rebuke to their subordinates; and it will be all the more keenly felt since it comes under a specious pretense of economy from a body which has voted away many times the paltry sum to be saved, in salaries to civil employes in departments, and to partisan diplomatists—to say nothing of the millions which have been squandered outright in the shape of public lands, subsidies, and worthless public documents.

"THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS" IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the N. Y. Nation.

We asked the Charleston *Daily Republican*, a fortnight ago, how many members of the last South Carolina Legislature could read a page of the "Pilgrim's Progress" intelligently, or read any plain writing at all, and requested that it would, if possible, fortify its opinion with some statistics. For statistics, it refers us to Treasurer Parker's safe and ingenious statement in the *Independent*, that all but three members signed their names to the pay-rolls—the value of which, as an indication of the condition of their education, anybody who has ever seen the laborers' signatures to the pay-roll of any large public work will appreciate. As to their ability to read a page of the "Pilgrim's Progress"—about the easiest thing extant—the *Republican* says it cannot tell, "never having heard any of them read from that particular book:" that they did not graduate at Harvard or Yale; but they could read "a 'Pilgrim's Progress' of their own quite similar to Bunyan's and eloquent; the story of a journey from the City of Destruction, fenced with slavery, to the celestial land of liberty," etc.; that "dozens and dozens" of them "could write such a page of common sense on the politics of South Carolina as has not appeared in the *Nation* for many a day." It alleges further, that no matter how illiterate they may have been, "their legislation was invariably on the side of human freedom," and avers "that there is nothing like a begging of the question in all this"—the writer evidently feeling a little uncomfortable about the look of the argument. It is quite evident that we shall not get from this quarter any information as to the mental condition of the Legislature.

People, we are glad to say, are beginning to understand this sort of talk. The legislation of all popular bodies everywhere is "now on the side of human freedom," for the simple reason that the big battalions are on the side of human freedom. Open hostility to individual rights we shall probably never again see expressed in laws. The frank and formal assertion of class interests, if not at an end, is very nearly at end. The reign of brute force, against which the world has been so long contending, is nearly over; the enemies with which the next age will have to cope are fraud and chicane, working under the forms of popular government. When William M. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeny were trying to get control of the government of this city, which they now hold more securely than Louis Napoleon holds the government of Paris, they did not begin to abuse the Irish and Germans, or advocate restrictive legislation directed against "the poor man." They proclaimed themselves his champions and defenders; stoutly opposed all attempts to keep him out of the public house or to exact qualifications of him for the exercise of the elective franchise; and they may truly say that all legislation in which they have had a hand is "on the side of human freedom." But their rule is, nevertheless, as abominable a yoke as the poor man has ever lived under. In no capital in the world is so much of his wages taken by thieves, and so much disregard of his highest interests displayed in the work of government. In other words, he is oppressed through his ignorance and his vote combined. One of the awful crimes of the old slaveholders was their deliberate, legislative denial of knowledge to their laboring population. That alone was sufficient to cause the Furies to be let loose on them; but if they had done it through sheer hate of the colored people, which we do not believe, they could not have wished a better sequence to their reign than the election, under the regime of freedom, of such a Legislature as has been sitting in Charleston during the past winter. Better means of bringing freedom into contempt and of making the restoration of pure, honest government difficult and distant, could not have been hit upon, nor could a deadlier blow have been struck at the colored race. The man who flogged or imprisoned a negro for learning to read committed a great crime, but it was, we say deliberately, a far less crime than is committed by the man who persuades a whole country of negroes that Whittemore is a proper man to represent them in Congress. The one foully oppressed the body, but the other corrupts the conscience and perverts the judgment—in other words, speads a disease for which in one generation there is hardly any cure possible.

Those who advocated, as we did, the extension of the suffrage to the blacks as an essential feature of reconstruction, have naturally more to answer for in this matter than anybody else, and it would be wrong, even if it were not futile, to try to escape the responsibility. We believe still, in spite of all that has happened, that it was the best, if not the only, course open to Congress. We wish sincerely it had been coupled with an educational test, imposed on all colors equally. We have no doubt the effect would have been admirable, and we should, for the purpose of giving such a test time to work, have been willing to see military government maintained till this moment in every one of the States. We have heard, during the past winter, one of the ablest of the lady teachers who went down from the North to labor among the negroes, after the war, tell of the way in which the schools in her district (in Virginia) were crowded with adults during the reconstruction debates in Congress, while it was still believed that the franchise would not be bestowed without exacting educational qualifications for its exercise, and of the way in which they were deserted as soon as it became certain that no qualification whatever would be required. Such stories, of course, set one inevitably to what is sometimes a very unprofitable occupation, thinking of "what might have been." But in this instance they contain a lesson which is still of use. It is bad enough, of course, that the blacks should be ignorant voters, but we verily believe that, ignorant as they are, their votes would serve the legitimate purpose of protecting them from oppression and class legislation, and helping their political and social training, if the passage of a general amnesty secured the admission of the Southern whites to their natural share in the government of their States. It is prolonged exclusion from politics of the intelligence and culture of the South, and not the ignorance of the blacks, which is working the present mischief, and making so many of the States the prey of unscrupulous Northern adventurers—perhaps the worst enemies the negro has ever had.

These gentry, and their Northern allies, are now trying hard to retain their hold on power, and continue their nefarious calling, by representing everybody who calls attention to their performance as "an enemy of the colored man and the Unionist"—in other words, are trying to live off Northern patriotism and humanity. But it is high time the honest, Christian people of the North used their influence to bring this little comedy to an end. Its continuance is a disgrace to the country, and will ruin the party if it lasts very long. When the Committee of the Senate the other day exposed the doings of that eminent "Unionist," Governor Bullock, of Georgia, and pointed out, amongst other things, that he or his confederates had paid $3500 to the Washington *Chronicle* for helping him with its articles, the editor opened savagely on the committee, and pronounced their examination of his books, which had been altered to cover up the real character of the transaction, "a deliberate outrage on justice, and an equally deliberate insult to the Republican party," and asked solemnly whether "it would not have been more consistent with the duties of this austere quartette if they had shown a little more of the same eagerness to investigate the cruelty of the rebels upon the poor Union people of the South?" Now, it is about time that we ceased helping rogues to make fortunes out of "the cruelty of the Rebels," and ceased accepting the plea of faithful service in the war as a defense of roguery. We must cease it, if we do not wish the next generation to look back to the war as a curse and as the beginning of a political dry-rot. The Chicago *Tribune*, commenting on this very case, makes some remarks which we wish could be read in all churches every Sunday for the next two years:—

"The late war was a great war and a holy war. It had a noble purpose and a glorious result. A great many people were engaged in it, and some very good people, some not so good, and some, we are sorry to say, were quite indifferent characters. Now, many of these indifferent characters, we are afraid, went into the war not so much because they understood or cared how great its aim was, or its end would probably be, but because they saw it was popular, and thought it a good thing to go into. But the war was fought out by the good people, the bad people, and the indifferent people, with such motive as they had; and the country and the world possess, and will possess, for centuries to come, the fruits thereof. We give praise and thanksgiving, and other generations will be thankful and be full of praise therefor. All this is true, has been said before, and will be said a great many times again. But, nevertheless, we protest that, because it is true, every honest man who may turn out to be a rogue, or every rogue who may be shown to be a rogue still, shall not make the fact that he was faithful during the war a plea in mitigation of punishment for his roguery. He may have fought well, either with a good motive or a bad one, and, so far as that question goes, let him have due credit and such fame and such power as he may have gained, without question as to what his motives were. But, if he commits forgery, or steals, or murders, or is otherwise derelict in any of his relations in society, let him take the consequences as though no war had ever been fought; as though no Republican party had ever existed; as though he had been Robert Toombs himself, or any other of the wickedest and most virulent of the rebel gentry. Hold him up to the light, or apply even the microscope to him, if need be, and have it understood, once for all, that long and weary years given to the Republican party cannot be pleaded in bar of punishment for any sort of rascality whatever."

This is as sound and saving doctrine as ever was preached. The salvation of this and of all other countries depends, of course, in some degree, on the laws, but in a greater degree on the character of the men who make them, and execute them, and live under them. The laws of Greece and of Mexico will compare favorably with those of the United States; indeed, we belive the Greeks beat us by far in their criminal code. What makes the difference between our social and political condition and theirs is the difference in the quality of our legislators, and judges, and sheriffs. As soon as this disappears, we shall be even as they are, no matter what acts we pass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 234 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Company held 1st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the year:—

JOHN H. MURPHY, President.
CHARLES T. MURPHY, Treasurer.
6 16 6t ALBERT L. MURPHY, Secretary.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH and FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf 3

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 323 BROADWAY,
New York.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc. Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALPINE SAUCE—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SELLERS & BRO., No. 30 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia. 5 28 1m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without wrights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.
Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 16 6m 1m

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 24

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
Are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
1 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June — at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —— June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 25, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 25.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 862 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 800 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 24 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$70	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	20
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 46

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11 3

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 11 CHURCH Street (Old Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—On Saturday afternoon the Congressional visitors continued their excursion up the Delaware on the steamer Twilight. After leaving the Navy Yard, and being again saluted with thirteen guns from the receiving ship, they stopped to visit the sugar refinery of Harrison, Havemeyer & Co. Re-embarking, the party started for Bridesburg, and landing there visited the shops of the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, where they witnessed the manufacture of cotton and woollen machinery, the successful working of which they had beheld earlier in the day. After the inspection a photograph of a group of the visitors was taken on the ground. The party then boarded the boat, and pushing off into the stream in a few moments were invited to sit down to dinner. During dinner time the boat proceeded up the river, and when near Beverly turned about and steamed for the city. The party reached Chesnut street wharf about six o'clock, and the visitors returned to the hotel.

In the evening, on the invitation of the Committee on Guests, the members of the Congressional Committees attended at the Union League House, with the exception of Hon. John M. Rice, of Kentucky, and Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, of Minnesota.

They were received by Hon. Morton McMichael and the members of the Union League, and conducted to the dining-room, where a collation had been prepared, Mr. McMichael taking the head of the table as President of the League. Speeches were made by Mr. McMichael, Hon. N. B. Judd, of Illinois, Hon. John A. Bingham, John L. Shoemaker, and Hon. William D. Kelley. When midnight approached, the assemblage, in accordance with the rules of the Union League was by the President adjourned, and the company dispersed.

The members of the Congressional Committee were taken in charge informally yesterday by some of our citizens and their own friends, and driven through the Park, along the Wissahickon, and through Germantown. It was originally proposed that they should be taken to Reading and the coal fields yesterday, but that project was abandoned, and the visitors started for Washington last night.

—On Saturday afternoon the remains of Miss Sallie Brearley and Mr. Albert N. Baker, who were drowned in the river Schuylkill, were buried from their late residences. The funeral of Mr. Baker took place at 2 o'clock, the religious services being performed in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was a member. The interment took place at Odd Fellows' Cemetery. The funeral service of Miss Brearley took place at the Church of the Nativity, Eleventh and Mount Vernon streets. A large congregation was in attendance, and the exercises were conducted by Rev. T. B. Simes, rector of the Gloria Dei Church. The interment took place at the graveyard of the "Old Swedes Church."

—Last evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, a quarrel took place at Thirteenth and Ellsworth streets, between James McGee and Michael C. McLaughlin, in relation to an alleged insult offered by McLaughlin to the niece of McGee. While passing the man in question, it is alleged that he turned on McGee and fired several times at him with a revolver, one of the balls entering the shoulder and causing a painful wound. The perpetrator of the act was taken to the Seventeenth District Station, to await a hearing, and McGee was removed to the hospital.

—Yesterday the one hundredth and seventieth anniversary of the Glorei Dei (Old Swedes) Church was celebrated with services appropriate to the occasion. The interior of the church was appropriately decorated with flowers and evergreens, and in the morning a historical sermon was preached by the rector, Rev. Snyder B. Simes. In the afternoon Rev. J. T. Burk delivered a discourse, in which he alluded to the Christian work that had been accomplished in the venerable church, and countless blessings that have been received by those who have been among its worshippers. In the evening Right Rev. Bishop Stevens preached an eloquent sermon and confirmed a number of persons.

—At a quarter past ten o'clock on Saturday night a pair of mules attached to an ice wagon in front of a confectionery store on Ellsworth street, between Tenth and Eleventh, started off across the railroad track just as car No. 62 of the Union Passenger Railway was passing. The car came into collision with the ice cart, and the front end of the car was completely smashed in, alarming the passengers extremely, one lady being so badly frightened that she fainted. The driver of the car made a narrow escape by getting inside of the car. Fortunately no one was hurt.

—Shortly after two o'clock yesterday morning the carpenter shop of W. P. Bates, No. 1130 Mark's lane, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $500. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as a few minutes before it was discovered three men were seen to run out of the place. It was subsequently ascertained that the door of the fire-proof safe was forced. A stable adjoining, occupied by Philip Barr, was slightly damaged by the flames. While returning from the fire the Niagara Hose and the Franklin Engine Company engaged in a street fight at Ninth and Walnut streets, during which Peter Ehrenburg was badly beaten about the head.

—Mr. Charles Stevens, aged about thirty years, who lived with Mr. Asa Heins, a farmer at Moorestown, New Jersey, was almost instantly killed on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Stevens was driving a pair of horses to a wagon down the hill at Market and Front streets; he fell out, and the wheels passed over him, killing him almost instantly. The body of deceased was taken to Camden. The deceased leaves a wife and one child.

—At 9 o'clock last evening an explosion of gas occurred in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, on the northeast corner of Swanson and Catharine streets, that was caused by a leak in the pipe. Great excitement prevailed for a time among the congregation. No damage, however, was done.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 112¼.

—Grasshoppers have done much damage in the southern part of California.

—Three general appropriation bills have yet to be considered by Congress.

—It is not positively determined that Secretary Fish will immediately retire from the Cabinet.

—The quarantine war in New York is driving many vessels to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston.

—The steamer Henry Chauncey is safe. Shortly after leaving Aspinwall she broke a shaft and put back.

—Notwithstanding the mass of business yet before it, Congress, it is thought, will adjourn on the 15th of July.

—Military have been sent to drive the negro squatters from the farm near Fortress Monroe of which they have so long held possession.

—A few days ago the Indian agency at Yankton, Dakota, was destroyed by incendiaries. It is thought that white men were the perpetrators.

—The chances of Akerman being confirmed as Attorney-General are so slight that it is believed he will ask the President to withdraw his appointment from the Senate.

—A terrible fire broke out at Panama on the 5th inst. Before it could be got under a very large amount of property was destroyed. Upwards of twelve lives were lost, and many persons were injured.

—In the United States Senate on Saturday, after the close of our report, the Post Office Appropriation bill was resumed, and Mr. Ramsey's amendment to abolish the franking privilege, amended so as to make the rate of postage 2 cents, was rejected by a vote of 32 to 16. The bill was then reported from Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Ramsey's and other amendments were renewed. Pending action the Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of private claims were disposed of. Mr. Schenck gave notice that on Monday he would move to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon has so far recovered his health that he presided at a Cabinet council on Saturday.

—A special commissioner has been despatched from England by Lloyds to investigate the Dacia hoax

—There is a rumor in Madrid that the Carlists' Junta has voted in favor of the restoration of the Inquisition in Spain.

—During the discussion in the Spanish Cortes relative to the abolition of slavery, a quarrel occurred between Romero and a Deputy from Porto Rico, which, it is thought, will result in a duel.

—On Friday the Pope was congratulated by the Sacred College, that being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Holy See. In his reply he insisted on the danger of a spirit of emancipation in the Church.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·29 MOON RISES..... 0· 6
SUN SETS..... 7·34 HIGH WATER..... 6 54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 4
Paraguay	London	New York	June 4
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	June 7
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	June 8
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 8
Sidonia	Glasgow	New York	June 8
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 9

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	June 21
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Malta	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	June 22
New York	New York	Bremen	June 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Australia	New York	Glasgow	June 25
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Rhein	New York	Bremen	June 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	June 28
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Sidonia	New York	Glasgow	June 29
Hansa	New York	Bremen	June 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 21
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	June 22
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 23
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	June 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Str Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W.M.Baird&Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A.Groves, Jr.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, Key West, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Amanda, Powers, Robinson, Boston, L. Audenreid & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Bark Eureka, Carman, from Inagua.
Brig Erie, Sears, from Cardenas.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 18.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
A. Allison, with seed, for New Brunswick.
Luan, with wheat, for do.
Clinton, with old rails, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 18.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Mary Dunn, J. W. Andrews, Thomas and Matthew, C. J. Hill, H. L. Wilgus, Boroughs, John Van Buren, J. A. Covell, and T. McWilliams, all with coal for New York.
Joseph Lord, with coal for Chester. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamers Fairbanks, Howes; Anthracite, Green; Frank Pierce; and Beverly, Pierce, cleared at New York 18th inst. for Philadelphia.
Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 16th inst.
Bark Althena (N. G.), Bellmer, hence, at Bremerhaven 8th inst.
Bark Speculator, McMullen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 3d inst.
Bark Mary Cook, Farfor, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off the Great Ormshead P. M. 29th ult.
Bark Fassfern, Harris, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 6th inst.
Bark Charlotte, Steif, for Philadelphia, was loading at Bristol 5th inst.
Barkentine Ealthlie, Stephens, hence, sailed from Queenstown 4th inst. for London.
Brig Endorus, Haskell, cleared at Portland 16th inst. for Richmond, Me., to load for Philadelphia.
Brigs Ida L. Ray, Ray, from St. Johns, N. B., and George E. Prescott, Buckminster, from Vinalhaven, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 15th inst.
Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 15th inst.
Brig Haze, Kelley, from Bath for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 17th inst.
Schr Eliza S. Potter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 18th inst.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence for South Creek, N. C., at Newbern 16th inst.
Schr Mary Monroe, Hall, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.
Schr M. E. Gage, Church, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst. and sailed again.
Schr G. S. Adams, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, cleared at Boston 16th inst. for Hallowell, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Jacob Keinzie, Steelman, hence, at New Bedford 16th inst.
Schrs W. S. Doughten, Tatem, and Charles H. Mollier, Brown, sailed from Wareham 16th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Albert Pharo, Shrouds, hence, and James Alderdice, Willetta, from Georgetown, D. C., at Providence 16th inst.
Schrs J. C. Bickman, Robinson; and S. L. Conant, Gerrish, hence, at Gloucester 16th inst.
Schrs E. S. Potter, Potter, and David Wasson, Tapley, were loading at Charleston 16th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 17th inst.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 16th inst.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, hence, at New Bedford 17th inst.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 17th inst.
Schr Cohasset, hence, at Fall River 15th inst.
Schrs George Nebinger, Smith, and Aid, Smith, sailed from Fall River 16th inst. for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Corson, hence, at Bristol 18th inst.
Schrs L. Blew, Buckalew, from Somerset, and Northern Light, Harper, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 17th inst.
Schr William B. Mann, Rogers, at Jacksonville 11th inst. from Savannah.
Schr E. B. Everman, Corson, from Charleston, at Jacksonville 13th inst.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 10th inst.
Schr Seguin, Call, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 13th inst.
Schrs General Poe, Nash, from Philadelphia (lighthouse tender), for Mobile, and Commodore, Fenton, do. do. for Key West, at Norfolk 15th inst.
Schrs E. G. Willard Parsons, and Redondo, Moore, hence, at Portland 16th inst.
Schr J. W. Hine, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 16th inst.
Schrs Penn, Smith, and Ida McCabe, Pickup, hence, at Bridgeport, Conn., 16th inst.
Schr Pathway, Bayley, hence, at Weymouth 17th instant.
Schrs J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith; Charm, Studley; Hudson, Hair; J. Williamson, Corson; C. A. Hayden, Harrison; and L. A. Danenhower, Grace, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Schrs Sophia Wilson, Walls, for Farmingdale, and Sarah Watson, Smith, for Richmond, Me., to load for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Newburyport *Herald* says:—Schr Hiawatha, Lee, belonging here, was run into by an unknown schooner on Wednesday forenoon, while coming from the shoals, and had her bowsprit and headgear carried away. It was thought that the other schr. must have sustained much more serious damage, but a thick fog at the time prevented a close examination, although it could be seen that her sails were damaged, quarter and boat stove, etc. The Hiawatha's bowsprit was broken short off within two feet of the bow.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Aylward, of schr Mary and Eliza, before reported wrecked off Beaver Tail, reports the buoy mark in the location of the Old Newton Rock some 200 fathoms to the westward of its proper place, which circumstance occasioned the stranding and loss of his vessel.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair

Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

CLASS.

205 GLASS. 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Flemboseed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 lmrp] 211

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection and construction of the Public Baths of the city, endorsed "Proposals for Public Baths," are invited, and will be received at the Mayor's office up to WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870, at 10 o'clock, at which time they will be opened.

The baths are to be constructed according to the approved plans and specifications of C. D. Supplee & Son, architects, which are open for inspection at the Mayor's office, and where any additional information will be furnished.

Each proposal will be accompanied with a certificate that a bond has been executed and filed at the law department of the city, in compliance with the ordinance of May 25, 1860. HENRY HUHN,
6 17 fmw 3t Chairman Committee on Police.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMSHIP VIRGIN AT public auction at Washington Navy Yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M. Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 13th July next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship Virgin, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ⅝ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 lbs. previous to the vessel leaving New York for Washington, last January, and found to be strong and tight. Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board will be sold with the vessel. Terms—One-fourth cash on day of sale, and remainder on removal of vessel from the navy yard.

The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

E. C. BANFIELD,
6 13 mth9t Solicitor of the Treasury.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, Deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of ALEXANDER BENSON, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estates of said decedent will make known the same to us without delay.

GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,
EDWIN NORTH,
Administrators, No. 8 S. THIRD Street.
Or to their Attorney, GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq.,
Southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets.
Philadelphia, May 18, 1870. 5 23 mth*

INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc., Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
5 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON' No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 7 14 wfm

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$500,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$516,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	212,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 50 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,216,022·27.	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·98
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boniton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
ames C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
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George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS... 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buckley.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $200,000
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..... $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
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JACOB R. PETERSON, Asst. Sec. 5 4 6

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	56,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	33,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
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INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
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GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
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CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
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William Ashmead, M. D.,	Joseph Boucher,
Abram Rex,	Charles Millman,
	Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

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Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
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TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
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EDGAR L. THOMSON,
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STOVES,
TINNED, ENAMELLED, and
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Evening Telegraph

UBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

THE reports of the proceedings connected with the reception of the Congressional delegation which visited this city to inquire into the propriety of officially designating Philadelphia as the proper place for a great national centennial celebration in 1876, contain two things worthy of special notice. We refer to the declaration of Mr. Bingham that the celebration should be held here because, among other reasons, Philadelphia was "foremost in its industries of all the cities in the civilized world," and to the significant announcement by the President of the Union League that the energies of that institution were to be exercised "hereafter in behalf of this great State of Pennsylvania, and of the great metropolis, Philadelphia." Mr. Bingham, with the genius of a true orator, condensed in a single sentence a forcible presentment of a valid claim of this city to pre-eminence, and an argument which, when viewed in connection with the patriotic associations to which he had previously referred, gives invincible force to the proposition that Philadelphia shall be selected as the place of the centennial celebration. There is certainly no city on this continent, and we know of none in the whole world, where as great a variety of skilled industries are successfully prosecuted. In special departments Philadelphia may be surpassed by this or that American or European manufacturing centre, but it would be vain to seek for any one metropolis which concentrates to an equal extent all the intricate forms of modern industry. Here manufactories of textile fabrics, including silk, as well as cotton, woollen, and mixed goods, are located side by side with the workers of all metals, and our manufacturers are equally ready to furnish silk ribbons or locomotives, carpets or iron ships, stockings or salamander safes, and to crown their triumphs by making the best machinery and tools for the construction of all descriptions of manufactures that can be found in the whole world. No one city in the United States can approach Philadelphia in the completeness and variety of its products, nor in the capacity to furnish, by its home display, a splendid illustration of the industrial progress and position of the United States. For more than a century a large portion of the capital and intellect of Philadelphia has constantly been endeavoring, in an unobtrusive, but steady and spirited manner, to naturalize upon the banks of the Delaware all the important forms of industry known to the Old World; and these efforts have been crowned with marked success. If trade and commerce have been partially neglected, it has only been because the nobler task of creating objects of beauty and utility, and of thoroughly developing the natural resources of this great Commonwealth, have absorbed so large a share of the attention of our citizens. While great industrial expositions may facilitate commerce, their immediate success hinges upon the display of the products of the artist, the artisan, and the manufacturer, and in the roll of the world's industrial army the men who make superior articles stand far above those who merely buy and sell them; so that, as the manufacturing metropolis of the nation, Philadelphia has far higher claims to recognition for the special purpose under discussion than any commercial depot.

The declaration of the President of the Union League that its energies would be devoted hereafter to the advancement of local interests furnishes a sure guarantee that, if Philadelphia is selected as the site of a national celebration, or if any similar movement involving local interests is set on foot, all the preliminary arrangements will be conducted with liberality, skill, and efficiency. If the Union League displays in behalf of our industrial interests the same zeal it manifested in support of the national cause during the war, a magnificent representation of all that our city has done or is capable of doing may be confidently anticipated.

MR. AKERMAN'S RECORD.

THE latest advices from Washington render the confirmation of the Hon. Amos T. Akerman as Attorney-General doubtful, and it is thought that when he arrives at the capital and sees for himself the state of sentiment there, he will request the President to withdraw his name from the Senate. It appears now that Mr. Akerman actually did participate in the Rebellion; that he did so "voluntarily;" and that the political disabilities thereby incurred were removed by an act of Congress approved by the President on the 14th of December, 1869, his name appearing in a list of about 1500. Mr. Akerman's petition asking to be relieved of his disabilities is still on file with the Committee on Reconstruction of the House. It was written by himself, and sets forth that he was a Union man at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and strongly opposed to secession; that he remained a quiet but firm opponent of the Rebellion for some time after the commencement of hostilities; but that after the Confederate Government had been fairly established, he "voluntarily" entered its service and remained therein for about eighteen months. Mr. Akerman further states that, as he had not filled any official position previous to the war, he was not subject to the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment; but that in consequence of his "voluntary" service of the Confederacy, he was unable to take the test oath. He therefore requested that his disabilities might be removed in order that he might accept the office of United States District Attorney for Georgia.

It is claimed, however, by Mr. Akerman's friends, that he gave in his adhesion to the Confederacy for the sake of self-protection, and to enable him to remain in the State, from which he would otherwise have been driven. It is also claimed that since the war he has been an earnest and sincere Republican, in hearty sympathy with the majority of the party in Georgia. These excuses, however, will scarcely be acceptable to the people, and we trust that they will prove equally unsatisfactory to the Senate. This journal has repeatedly advocated universal amnesty as the only substantial basis of a permanent peace and a return of entire harmony between the two sections of the country. We have argued that universal amnesty is not less necessary than universal suffrage, and that the latter having been secured by incorporation in the fundamental law of the land, the former is indispensable to the completion of the good work thus begun. But the advocacy of such a policy does not necessitate the introduction into the Cabinet, at this early day, of a man whose so called Unionism was of such a weak and vacillating character as to permit him to enter the Confederate army, even in a nominal capacity, for the sake of remaining in a State in which rebellion was rampant. Such men as Mr. Akerman can safely be trusted with the duties of inferior positions, but the time has not yet arrived when it is either necessary or expedient to admit them to the counsels of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

WHITTEMORE.

THE case of Whittemore came up in the House on Saturday, when the Speaker, as a matter of duty, we suppose, presented the credentials of the disreputable dealer in cadetships. General Logan, who conducted the investigation into the transactions of the Congressional cadetship brokers, promptly objected to his being sworn in again as a member of the body which had so recently declared him unworthy of a seat in it, and after an effort to have his credentials referred to the Committee on Elections, which was very properly headed off, the case was postponed for the time without any reference and will come up again to-morrow, immediately after the morning hour. It is a pity that the House did not have the courage and consistency to dispose of it at once by remanding Whittemore to the care of his constituents; but, since a postponement was inevitable, it is to be hoped that the short interval will be sufficiently long to enable the members who were so righteously indignant at Whittemore's original iniquity to realize the fact that both courage and consistency will be demanded to ensure him his just deserts at present.

But the reputation of the House for courage and consistency is not the only thing at stake, albeit this should be sufficient to settle the question without hesitation. The dignity of the popular branch of our national legislature is likewise involved, as are also its claim to a decent regard for the universal sentiments of the people and a disposition to preserve what little purity is left in official life. The offense of Whittemore was so glaring in its very pettiness; his artful dodge at resigning to escape the expulsion he richly merited, was so characteristic of a narrow mind and a cowardly spirit; the shameless artifices by which his re-election was secured were so patent; and his whole career has presented such a medley of disrepute, that the House cannot readmit him to a seat without belittling itself beyond the measure of expression. The men who speak or vote in favor of reopening the door which was so courageously slammed in his face a few weeks ago cannot do so without partaking of his disgrace, and without encountering the deserved rebuke of an outraged and insulted nation. We cannot but hope that the House will maintain both its own dignity and that of the country in this matter, if not for the sake of the example which it will thus set for the warning of its own members, at least for the sake of Whittemore, who deserves a harsher rebuke than he has yet received, or is likely to receive, under any circumstances.

WHERE ARE OUR SENATORS?

THE visit of the Congressional committees to our city during the past week has been an occasion of no little importance to our fellow-citizens. According as the impressions made upon our distinguished visitors were favorable or unfavorable, depends the question of whether we or the people of New York are to derive the benefits incident to the coming among us of two or three millions of strangers from all parts of our own country and the rest of the civilized world. To the credit of Philadelphians be it said, that we received these gentlemen like gentlemen, and furnished them with all the knowledge which so limited a stay enabled them to obtain. To the credit of our delegation to Congress in the *lower* house be it said, that Messrs. Kelley, Myers, O'Neill, and Taylor were untiringly zealous in their endeavors to impress upon their colleagues the peculiar fitness and adaptability of our city for the centennial celebration.

But to the discredit of our delegation in the *upper* house be it said, that the occasion was not deemed of sufficient importance by Senators Cameron and Scott to call for their presence. Had there been a trout-fishing excursion in contemplation, at which the President and Postmaster-General were expected, we know at least one of our Senators would have made it convenient to be there, especially if there existed a probability that the office of Postmaster of our city would become vacant, and require the appointment of a successor.

Judge Kelley, in his admirable speech at the Girard College banquet, expressed the hope "that some good reason existed for the absence of Pennsylvania's Senators." We hope so too, but we suggest that upon future similar occasions the merchants of Philadelphia will include in the programme a clambake or something of that kind, together with the resignation of some prominent office-holder. They will come then.

SENATOR FOWLER, of Tennessee, entertains such exalted notions of economy that the most confirmed enemies of the late Andy Johnson will be ready to pardon the vote which he cast in favor of that persecuted individual. A day or two ago he rose in his place to inform the Senate that not more than one million of the people demanded the abolition of the franking privilege, while some thirty-nine millions, more or less, were energetic in their demand for its continuance. Whereupon Fowler, by an intellectual feat worthy of a Tennessee statesman, and capable of execution by none other, jumped at the startling conclusion that the franking privilege should be extended so as to embrace every American citizen. In other words, he favored the abolition of all letter postage and the carrying of the mails free. Senator Fowler should have gone one step further and proposed that the Government, for the sake of promoting the noble art of letter-writing, should furnish the people with pens, ink, and paper, and take into its permanent employment everybody who has a decent command of the mother tongue and an aptness with the quill, to write the epistles of such unfortunate creatures as are incapable of wielding it and such fortunate creatures as are too busy to attend to their own business.

PITTSBURG is afflicted with a peculiar phase of the woman fever. She has a champion coaress, Miss Charlotte McAlice by name, who hurls defiance at the McKee Club and any woman whom the McKee Club may see fit to set up against her. Such a woman Miss McAlice offers to row, provided only that somebody will back her, and if nobody will back her, then Miss McAlice will row the McKee Club woman on the Fourth of July without backers. Miss McAlice is evidently a young person of mettle, and it is sincerely to be hoped that these objectionable McKee fellows will pit against her a woman who knows how to handle an oar. If we might be permitted to make a suggestion in the matter, we would call the attention of the McKee people to the fact that Miss Anna E. Dickinson is in the habit of putting her oar into almost every puddle that she encounters, and that in all probability she might be induced to enter the aqueous lists against Miss McAlice. Miss Dickinson has recently been paddling extensively around the Great Salt Lake, and has succeeded in creating quite a commotion in the dirty waters of Mormondom. But of late we have heard little or nothing of her achievements, and it is quite possible that she is pining in solitude for another opportunity to bring the eyes of the people once more upon her. If so, she is just the sort of person that the McKee Club should be on the look-out for.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ 818. 820.

WHITE DUCK COATS, VESTS, AND PANTS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BATHING ROBES A SPECIALTY.

☞ THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA

Favoring the

IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET,

Will be held under the auspices of

THE BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

ON THURSDAY EVENING,

June 23, at 8 o'clock.

All who appreciate the advantages that the thoroughfare of Broad street enjoys to make it, with proper improvement,

THE FINEST AND MOST IMPOSING AVENUE IN THE WORLD;

and all who take an honest pride in

BEAUTIFYING AND ADORNING OUR CITY,

ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

By order of the

BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.

T. T. WOODRUFF, President.

Dr. F. C. MELVILLE, Vice-President.
GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Secretary.
JAMES W. HAVENS, Treasurer. 1t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ ANDALUSIA COLLEGE.—FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870.

Cars leave Kensington Depot at 7 30 A. M., for Part I; and at 1 45 A. M., for Part II. 6 18 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

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No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,

100 PIANOS,

new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.

J. E. GOULD,

No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,' and other PIANOS

ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

world-renowned,

ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 thstu 2mrp

☞ BATHING ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY, for Ladies, Gents, and Children, at SLOAN'S, No. 806 MARKET Street. 6 18 3t 4p

POLITICAL.

☞ TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.—THE WARD NOMINATIONS.

The Republican voters of the Twenty-sixth ward are law-abiding, respectable, and fair-dealing citizens, and will support no candidate for either National, State, or Municipal office whose character for integrity is questioned, or whose nomination was brought about by unfair or irregular means. No packed convention, no underhand measures, no acts of chicanery or defiance of the principles of law and right, whereby *pseudo* candidates are foisted upon the suffrages of the people, can find favor with the sturdy Republicans of the loyal Twenty-sixth ward.

Such being the case, the Republican voters of the Twenty-sixth ward in the coming fall election can only, with consistency, vote for and elect the ward ticket headed by JAMES EVANS for Select Council; and the following brief statement of the conduct of the supporters of Mr. WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, at the recent Ward Nominating Convention, will convince any right thinking man that the EVANS ticket is the only regular one:—

The convention met at the corner of Passyunk road and Wharton street, last Wednesday evening, and Mr. Francis Gwinn, Jr., was selected as temporary Chairman, and Joseph Brady, Secretary. At least sixty persons were present, while the legal number of delegates was only thirty-four. It soon became manifest that the Pollock clique had resolved, by fair means or foul, to carry the convention, Mr. Pollock himself being heard to say before the convention met, "No man shall go into that convention who don't vote for me."

A motion to effect a permanent organization was resisted by the Pollock men, who insisted on retaining the temporary chairman, Mr. Gwinn, and the secretary, Mr. Brady, both of whom were Pollock's satellites. A motion to have a committee on credentials selected in the regular and usual way was opposed, and the president had the unparalleled audacity to produce from his pocket a written list of a committee on credentials, which had been prepared expressly for Mr. Pollock's benefit, and which it was believed contained names of parties who were not delegates at all.

The honest-minded delegates present, seeing how matters had been "fixed up," clamored for the enforcement of the regulations of the party, and Rule XI, in relation to the Committee on Credentials, was read; but the President said, "To h—l with the rules!" and proceeded to appoint the committee. Legally-elected delegates from the Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth divisions were ignored entirely, and everything that occurred indicated that the hired Pollock faction were determined to have everything their own way, and nominate William J. Pollock for Select Council, and William Thornton and Robert Briggs for Common Council.

At this juncture the Convention adjourned, and met directly afterwards in a down-stairs room, and after being regularly and legally organized with William A. McAvoy as President, and Charles R. Dougherty as Secretary, a ticket composed of prominent citizens of the ward, and men who have its interests and prosperity at heart, was nominated; and the voters of the ward, who would enhance their own welfare and defeat political corruption, should secure the election of the following

REGULAR REPUBLICAN TICKET:

SELECT COUNCIL,
JAMES EVANS.
COMMON COUNCIL,
WILLIAM BRADY.
JOHN McCONNELL.
CONSTABLES,
WILLIAM LOUDERBACH.
JOHN LAIRD.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
JOHN HUHN.
JOHN REED.
D. TAYLOR. 1t

☞ NOTICE.—HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT street.

The Republican Ward Executive Committees will meet at the usual places, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 20, at 8 o'clock, and organize under the rules of the Union Republican party.

The Representatives to the City Executive Committee will meet on TUESDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock, at No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing campaign.

By order of the Union Republican Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN McCULLOUGH,
ROBERT T. GILL,
Secretaries. 1t

PLATED WARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of

ELEGANT PLATED WARES

FROM THE

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of

COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES
TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES
PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.

NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout

At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.

6 1 wfmtfrp

PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 824 Chesnut street to

No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor.

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meriden Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. 19 4 tm

MEAD & ROBBINS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

ICE PITCHERS,

N. E. Corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What a Ten Dollar Bill will Buy!

IT WILL BUY A TEN DOLLAR ROCKHILL & WILSON SUIT!

Only think of it! —! —! —! —! —! —!
Only look at the suits! —! —! —! —! —!
Only see what they are like! —! —! —! —! —!
Only try one of them on! —! —! —! —!
Only wear one home! —! —! —! —! —!
Only let your neighbors see it! —! —! —!
Only! Only! Only! Ten Dollars!!! —! —! —!

$10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10
$10 $10
$10 SUITS! $10
$10 $10
$10 $10
$10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10

The Wisest Men,
The Best Men,
The Smartest Men,
The Most Economical Men,
The Handsomest Men,
The Best-dressed Men

Express themselves as

DELIGHTED

WITH THE TEN-DOLLAR SUITS

WHICH ARE SOLD

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Children's Clothing of

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

At greatly reduced prices to make room for fall stock.

Linen Dresses for children, from 2 to 9 years from $1 50 to $4 00.

Pique Dresses do., from $3 00 to $3 50.

Children's Parasols at half price.

Boys' Straw Hats at half price.

Great reduction in Children's Sun Bonnets; Cloth Sacks suitable for the sea-shore at greatly reduced prices; Sea-side Hats and Infants' Lace Caps, prices low.

Also, a handsome assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Collars and Cuffs, at

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—We are daily receiving new styles of Ladies' Percale and Linen Waists. 6 18 6t*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

To Families Going to the Country

We offer the best inducements to purchase their supply of

FINE GROCERIES

From our large and varied stock, including

WINES,

(PARTICULARLY CLARETS), English and Scotch Ales, and everything that can be wanted for the table.

Goods delivered free of charge to any of the depots or express offices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,)

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

6 16 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 1

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT.

CLOSING OUT.

$30,000 WORTH OF

Spring and Summer Dress Goods

TO BE CLOSED OUT BEFORE JULY 15, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK SILKS CLOSING OUT.
SUMMER SILKS CLOSING OUT.
JAPANESE SILKS CLOSING OUT.
DRESS GOODS FOR SUITS CLOSING OUT.
BLACK BERNANIES CLOSING OUT.
SILK FIGURED GRENADINES CLOSING OUT.
SILK FIGURED BERNANIES CLOSING OUT.
PERCALES AND PERCALE ROBES CLOSING OUT.
LAWNS AND LAWN ROBES CLOSING OUT.
BUFF LINENS FOR SUITS CLOSING OUT.
WHITE PIQUES FOR SUITS CLOSING OUT.
SUMMER SHAWLS AND ARABS CLOSING OUT.
LACE POINTES AND SACQUES CLOSING OUT.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES,
Greens, Blues and Choice Colors Closing Out.

3000 YARDS

Silk Figured Iron Bareges,

CLOSING OUT AT 15c., WORTH 37½c.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS STOCK OF

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3mf

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.

Terms, $21 00 per week.

Application to be made to

LYCETT & SAWYER,

6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

FOREIGN NOTES.

Arrival of the Steamship Rhein—European Mail News.

The steamship Rhein, which sailed from Bremen June 4, and Southampton June 7, arrived at New York on Saturday. We take the following items of interest from foreign papers received:—

The Greek residents in England have subscribed a total of more than £2500 for Mrs. Lloyd, whose husband was murdered by the brigands.

The police of Geneva have arrested M. Netchaef, the man whose extradition has been claimed by the Russian Government. As there is no convention, however, between Russia and Switzerland for the giving up of refugees, it is probable that Mr. Netchaef will merely be forced to leave the Swiss territory.

The Carnarvon *Herald* states that Mr. Bright's health continues steadily to improve, and the right honorable gentleman is able to take regular walking exercise, the weather being mild and favorable. Mr. Bright still stays at the St. George's Hotel, with Mrs. Bright, and the family remain at Oakley House.

The London *Observer* understands that Sir Charles Mordaunt intends to appeal from the decision of the Court of Divorce to the House of Lords at the earliest opportunity, and thus to obtain a hearing of his suit against Lady Mordaunt.

Arrangements are in progress for the meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which will be held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the last week in September. The meeting of the association will be held under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland.

On Saturday, June 4, Mr. Robert Rankin, head of the firm of Rankin, Gilmour & Co., ship-owners and merchants, Liverpool, and for many years Chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, died at his residence, Bomborough Hall, Cheshire. Mr. Rankin had been ailing for a long time past, and never rallied from the sudden shock he received last year, when his only daughter, the wife of Mr. David MacIver, of the Cunard Company, was drowned while bathing at Beaumaris.

Regarding the Biblical revision scheme, the *John Bull* says:—"We have great pleasure in stating that the majority of the Non-conformists asked by the Committee of Convocation to assist in the revision of the authorized version, have accepted the invitation in the most cordial terms. Some few who have at present declined have done so in the most flattering manner, and as, from the tone of those who have declined, it is hoped that several will reconsider their refusal, it will not be well to mention their names. Dr. Newman, whose letter was friendly in the extreme, must, we fear, be considered to have definitely refused."

The Duke of Edinburgh, on leaving India, addressed a letter of farewell to Earl Mayo, which was read by His Excellency at a banquet at Lahore on the 5th of May. The Duke says that he expressed in official replies the gratitude he felt for the kindness and hospitality everywhere shown to him, but is now anxious to give utterance to his thanks in a less formal manner. "When I returned to England two years ago," he adds, "the Queen was pleased to grant me a request that I had made long before, and to confer upon me an honor that I have coveted for years—that of being the first member of the royal family to visit India." The Duke says that his anticipations of Oriental magnificence were more than realized by what he saw. He is the bearer of a message of loyalty to the Queen.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:—It is reported that an American publishing firm endeavored to make an arrangement with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to have transmitted to them from London the whole of Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair," on the hypothesis that ten days' start of their rival publishers would compensate them for the outlay. The following figures exhibit the nature of this undertaking:—There are 983 pages in the three volumes of "Lothair," with an average of 160 words per page, giving a total of 157,120 words. The present rate for American messages is 30s. for ten words, and the cost of 'wiring' 'Lothair' would therefore amount to £22,568. Supposing the company were willing to work this lengthy and interesting message at half price, the cost would still amount to £11,784. This sum, at $1 per copy retail (which would probably be the American price), would necessitate the sale of nearly 80,000 copies before this primary cost of telegraphy was covered, without reckoning the cost of production."

The inevitable results of M. Hausemann's long reign of extravagance are now appearing in the precise shape predicted. The city can no longer find funds to go on with the public works he projected, and the question arises, What is to become of the workmen attracted to Paris, to the great detriment of agriculture, by the bait of high wages? The following petition, signed by almost all the principal building contractors of Paris, has been presented to the Corps Legislatif:—The undersigned have the honor to call your attention to the consequences of the suspension of the works of the city of Paris. Very many unfinished buildings are at this moment threatened with total ruin, or at least can never be repaired without ruinous expense. The builders, who employ among them as many as 200,000 workmen in this capital, are in great distress. Many of them who lately had 1000 hands in their employ are now not able to keep on more than a hundred. Nine-tenths of the men thrown out of work are in a destitute condition. Our plant and tools are going to destruction. The cessation of public building checks private works. And to aggravate our position, we cannot get the city to pay the large sums of money owing to us. All, masters and men alike, suffer from this state of things, which cannot be prolonged without serious danger. We therefore pray your honorable Chamber to take steps as speedily as possible to avert the calamity which threatens us, for everything now depends upon you.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *The Lancers* will be produced this evening by a company of artists, many of whom are strangers in this city. This play was a brilliant success at Wallack's Theatre, New York, during the past season, and it is said to be both interesting in subject and novel in style. The leading characters of "Victor de Coursy" and "Estelle Duvernay" will be filled by Mr. Charles Wyndham and Miss Louisa Moore, the original representatives at Wallack's.

The Lancers will be placed upon the stage in good style, with new costumes, uniforms, and with the original music.

AT THE ARCH a variety combination, under the management of Mr. Josh Hart, will commence an engagement this evening. A good variety entertainment is likely to be more attractive to the public during the hot weather than almost anything that the managerical ingenuity can devise for the benefit of the public, and as the troupe announced to appear at the Arch promises a great number of unusually interesting features, it will doubtless receive a full share of the public attention. The combination includes James S. Maffitt, the pantomimist, the famous Kiralfy troupe of Hungarian dancers, a full ballet corps, and a great number of performers in various specialties.

—The real and personal property of California is returned by the assessors at an aggregate not exceeding $240,000,000. The San Francisco *Bulletin* asserts that this is greatly under the true value, and it believes that if full and exact property statistics can be obtained, California values will be found at least three times larger than they are returned by the assessors, and that San Francisco values alone will foot up at least $300,000,000.

—Recent Honolulu papers announce the death of Hon John Ii, "another of the noblest and best among the Hawaiians who have become identified with the advancement of the nation." He was for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court, and at the time of his death was a Privy Councillor and member of the House of Nobles. For more than forty years he was identified with the missionary cause, having been a devoted and sincere Christian.

CITY ITEMS.

WE ARE SELLING
FOR SEVEN DOLLARS ($7)
Men's entire Woollen Suits, all wool, good and serviceable. They are as represented, and not part cotton, as most of the apparently cheap suits now being sold are. Neither are they boys' suits, but full men's sizes. From this price upwards we have all kinds up to the finest and best.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

A CHILD'S TONIC, grateful to the taste, a powerful invigorator and appetizer, and a gentle and safe vermifuge is required, and should always be kept on hand in every family. Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge answers all these requisites, and a few doses occasionally will do much towards maintaining a child's health. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

A MORNING VISIT.—Mrs. Graham—Kate, where is your mother this morning? Kate—She is in the kitchen making mince pies. Mrs. G.—Why, Kate; you surprise me! Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate—Oh, yes; she has been quite sick; but the day after Mrs. G. was here, ma sent for a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and ma says she is better and stronger than she has been for years. She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some; but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell ma her mince pies will not last long. Mrs. G.—Good morning, Kate. Give my love to your mother, and tell her she is safe so long as she has PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

EVERY citizen of Philadelphia, and but few strangers that visit the city, but know the capacity, the convenience, and the pleasure they have enjoyed in doing business with the popular firm of ROCKHILL & WILSON. Their salesmen are instructed not to charge thirty-two dollars for a garment, and come down to fifteen, as is done in some other houses, thus taking the advantage of the inexperience of the customers. No, this is not our mode of treating our friends. It is a fact that we sell more goods, far better in material and style, and at lower prices, than any other clothing house in the city; and we can afford to do it, as our expenses are not one-half of some other houses. The thousands of All-wool Cassimere Spring Suits and other superior Clothing for the money, is an evidence of the appreciation with which this House is looked upon by the community at large.
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall.
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

PEARLS AND RUBIES.—When rosy lips part, pearls should glitter behind them. To preserve and beautify the dental enamel, there is no preparation like Sozodont, a compound of the most wholesome, vegetable antiseptics, among which the Bark of the South American Soap Tree, known to the natives as QUILLAY, and used by the Spanish Americans for cleansing, without impairing the most delicate fabrics, is most important.

JUST THE THING
FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. alance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPAULDING'S GLUE" will just suit you.

PLEASING ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

Several large manufacturers in the East having failed, we bought the entire lot of goods on hand at bankrupt prices, and have made them and are making them up into Men's and Boys' Clothing in our own superior style, and can sell them at such prices as only such opportunities afford.

☞ We have fifty men cutting early and ☜
☞ late, and over a thousand hands busy ☜
☞ getting our goods made up. Every day ☜
☞ adds large instalments of fresh and ☜
☞ handsome goods to our huge assort- ☜
☞ ment. ☜

☞ Ladies will find our Boys' and Children's stock on first floor, so as to save climbing up-stairs.

☞ *During the past ten years we have never* ☜
☞ *had such an enormous quantity of* ☜
☞ *choice and cheap Summer Wear for* ☜
☞ *Gents, Youths, Boys and Children, and* ☜
☞ *its examination will satisfy any who* ☜
☞ *do not comprehend our enormous busi-* ☜
☞ *ness and the vast preparations we make* ☜
☞ *for it.* ☜

We call special attention to—
4968 Cuban Tweed Suits, $6 50 and up.
5082 Cheviot Suits, all shades, $8 and up.
3378 Bannockburn Suits, $15 and up.
5142 Second Best Suits, $12 and up.
4407 Black Dress Suits, $15 and up.
4947 White Vests, $2 and up.
5087 Towel Vests, $3 50 and up.
4966 Boys' Suits, $4 and up.
4951 Children's Suits, $2 and up.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL.
The LARGEST Clothing House in America.
The CHEAPEST Clothing House in America.
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

ATWOOD—CHARLTON.—On Thursday, June 16, 1870, by the Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Mr. JOHN M. ATWOOD to Miss SARAH J. CHARLTON, all of this city.

PEALE—REED.—On Sunday evening, June 12, by the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., Mr. EDMUND PEALE, of North Platte, Nebraska, to Miss OLIVIA REED, of this city.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 19th instant, ALICE DOUGHERTY, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Neil Dougherty, No. 913 Buttonwood street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

GRANT.—On the 17th instant, GEORGE GRANT, in the 60th year of his age.

His male friends, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 244 N. Tenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock.

HELVESTON.—SARAH ANN HELVESTON, in the 57th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday (to meet at the house at 11 o'clock), from her son-in-law's, Wilson Larue, No. 1322 Salmon street. To proceed to William Penn Cemetery, Somerton.

MOTHERWELL.—On the 19th instant, SALLIE, only daughter of Robert and Mary Motherwell, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 236 N. Twenty-first street.

TOBIAS.—On Saturday evening, the 18th instant, MARGARET, relict of the late Solomon Tobias, in the 62d year of her age.

CLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
1115 VINE STREET.
MRS. E. ROWLAND'S
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE
EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 VINE STREET. 5 21 1m

EDGE HILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—Open for Summer Boarders from July 1 to Sept. 15, 1870. Call or address
Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Merchantville,
Or A. G. CATTELL & CO.,
6 20 6t* No. 23 North WHARVES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular, A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL,
THOMAS GREENWELL, Proprietors.
6 11 1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
6 11 1m G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 11 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

BANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 30.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1333 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street. M. B. FIELD,
6 11 1m

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 11 1m R. E. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

EXCURSIONS.

BOARDMAN'S THIRD ANNUAL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
SATURDAY, June 25, 1870.
Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M. Round trip $2 00.
Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazar, No. 614 Chesnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf. 6 11 12t

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf CEO. W. NIEMANN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY.
CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.
NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Aaron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MILLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM WHITNEY.
The house commands a fine view of the ocean, and will be kept as a
First Class Family Boarding-House.
The table will be supplied with all the *Substantials* and *Delicacies of the Season*, without the *Entrees*.
Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.
Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those who wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.
TERMS—$10 PER WEEK OR $2 PER DAY.
Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address
WILLIAM WHITNEY,
6 16 10t NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED
this season for guests
On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.
It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for
THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 25.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4 50 per day, or $23 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 20 6t Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL, on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $3; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] LA. P. COOK, Proprietor.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application
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GENEBAL UPHOLSTERY.
CHARLES L. HALE,
No. 936 ARCH STREET,
Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains,
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES,
Of the newest colors and designs.
Window Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt. Furniture Slips or Covers fitted, cut and made. [5 24 mwf1m5p
SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES made to order

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 30, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
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ANDALUSIA HALL,
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CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
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George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Womersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
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John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m5

SUMMER RETREAT.
THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.
Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.
Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.
Having purchased the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., I beg leave to inform the public that I have made sundry additions and alterations in the establishment for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of guests. To secure their comfort and to promote their pleasure will be my only aim, and it is my determination to offer all the inducements that can be promised at any othe. Watering Place in the United States.
The patronage bestowed on this establishment in former years I respectfully solicit during the coming season. F. W. VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.
Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, is engaged for the season. 6 8 12t

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3 50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $8 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

SEA-GIRT HOUSE,
MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.
This pleasant Summer Resort, situated directly on the Atlantic shore, will open on JUNE 1, 1870.
Cars leave Walnut street wharf at 2 o'clock P. M. for Farmingdale, where carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to the house. Address
C. GARRETSON, Squan Village,
5 28 sw8t Monmouth County, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING AT BISHOPTHORPE, BETHLEHEM, PA.—First-class in every respect. Rooms large and airy. Grounds extensive and shady. Pure, *soft* spring water introduced into the house for drinking and bathing. The house is twenty minutes' walk from the depot. Five trains daily to Philadelphia, and eight trains daily to New York. Persons fond of fishing can have several hours' fine sport by taking the early morning trains up, and fishing in the mountain streams that empty into the Lehigh river. House will be ready to receive boarders on and after June 27. For terms and further particulars apply to MRS. ANABLE,
6 8 2w Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Pa.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3 50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17 50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17 50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

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No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
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CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panoramas just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
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CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised *very low* prices.
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ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
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CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CIGARS.

SMOKE CUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

MACHINERY.

HOISTS FOR ANY LOCATION, WORKED by Steam, Belt, and Hand.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m] No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

MEDICAL.

PILES CAN BE CURED!
DR. GALLAGHER'S CELEBRATED
VEGETABLE PILE CURE
Is a quick, safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND, OR ITCHING PILES, PROLAPSUS ANI OR FALLING OF THE RECTUM, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

The application and use of this remedy, as well as its effects, are quite different from all others heretofore prescribed for the above-named diseases. Its principal virtues are derived from its internal use, regulating the Liver and Kidneys, and imparting health and vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels.

CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

The causes of these complaints are numerous,

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

With the July number of *Lippincott's Magazine* it is understood that Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, who has been its editor from the commencement, will withdraw, and will be succeeded by Mr. John Foster Kirk, the author of "The History of Charles the Bold." Mr. Smith proved himself to be an able editor, and he gave the magazine a literary standing at the very start that placed it beside the oldest and best in the country.

The list of articles in the July number is as follows:—

"Petticoat Influence on the Government of England," by Justin McCarthy; "The Winds," a Poem, by Cecil Dare; "Two Letters," a Tale, by Mrs. W. A. Thompson; "On the Theory of Evolution," Part I, by Professor Edw. D. Cope; "A Week among the Mormons," by Miss Annie Morris; "Shall we Despair of the Republic?" by Rev. Walter Mitchell; "A Ghost as a Modern Convenience," by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer; "Lake Superior and the Sault Sainte Marie," by Isaac Aiken; "Epigram," by Robert M. Walsh; "The Loss of the Oneida," by Henry H. Goodrich; "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," a novel, Part III, by Anthony Trollope "Negro Superstitions," by Thaddeus Norris "Fairmount Park," by Malcom Maceuen;' "Miss Tigg's Secret," by J. W. Watson; "Russia in Central Asia," by Charles Morris; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

The paper by Thaddeus Norris on "Negro Superstition" is one of much interest. This is a subject with which Mr. Norris is perfectly familiar, and the anecdotes he relates are both curious and valuable. We make the following extracts from this article:—

Of course there is the universal horseshoe branded on the door of negro cabins as a bar to witches and the devil. There are also the "conjuring gourd" and the frog-bones and pounded glass carefully hidden away by many an old negro man or woman, who by the dim light of a tallow candle or a pine torch works imaginary spells on any one against whom he or she may have a grudge. There are also queer beliefs that are honestly maintained. One is, that the cat-bird carries sticks to the devil, and that by its peculiar note, "Snake, snake," it can call snakes to its rescue and drive away those who would rob its nest. Another is, that every jay-bird carries a grain of sand to the infernal regions once a year, and that when the last grain of said is so taken away from the earth the world will come to an end; all of which, of course, is at variance with Father Miller's calculations. Then there is a belief in a certain affinity and secret communication between themselves and wild and domestic animals. Many persons have observed a negro's way of talking to his dog or to a horse. "Aunt Bet" will say as she is milking, "Stan' aroun' now, you hussy, you. You want to git you foot in de piggin, do you?" and the cow with careful tread and stepping high will assume a more favorable position.

Among the mythical animals of the woods is the moonack. It is generally supposed to live in a cave or hollow tree. The negro who meets with it in his solitary rambles is doomed. His reason is impaired until he becomes a madman, or he is carried off by some lingering malady. The one who has the misfortune to encounter it never recovers from the blasting sight; he dares not speak of it, but old, knowing negroes will shake their heads despondingly and say, "He's gwine to die; he's seed de moonack."

Many of these superstitions, as the efficacy of the frog-bones and conjuring gourd, are no doubt handed down from their African ancestors. A few years back the rites of the "Hoodoo" were practiced and believed in in the city of New Orleans. From the description I have had from those who have witnessed the ceremony, it must have resembled the incantation scene in *Macbeth*.

Negroes are naturally suspicious of each other—that is, of some secret power or influence those of greater age have over them—and will entrust their money and health and well-being to white persons with perfect confidence, while they are distrustful of those of their own color. I cite the following as a case in point—its truthfulness I can vouch for:—A gentleman in Alexandria, Virginia, had an old servant by the name of Friday, who filled the office of gardener and man-of-all-work about his premises. One summer, Friday, from some cause unknown to his master, was very "ailing." He lost his appetite, his garrulity, his loud-ringing laugh, became entirely incapable of attending to his duties, and appeared to be approaching his last end. On questioning him closely, he told his master, with some reluctance, that he was suffering from a spell that had been put upon him by Aunt Sina, the cook, who was some years older than himself. When pressed hard for some proof, he said that he had seen her, one moonlight night, raise one of the bricks in the pavement leading from the portico in the street, near the gate, and place something under it which he knew was a charm, for he had tried several times, without avail, to raise the brick; and that he could not even see that it had ever been moved. Further that he had frequently heard Aunt Sina muttering something to herself which he could not understand, and on one occasion saw her hide something in her chest, which he was pretty sure was a conjuring gourd. All of this, he said, was a part of the spell; that all the physic he had taken was of no avail; that he was troubled with a constant "misery in his head," and was certain he was going to die.

His master, knowing how useless it would be to endeavor to reason him out of such belief, and being a practical wag, determined to treat Friday's case with a like remedy. He accordingly enjoined strict secrecy towards Aunt Sina as to any knowledge of his being bewitched, and put him on a course of bread-pills tinctured with assafœtida. He then searched the garret, and finding a pair of old boots with light morocco interlinings, he cut out and drew distinctly, on two smaller pieces, a skull and crossbones encompassed by a circle. He further warned Friday of the evil effect that might ensue by passing over or near the brick under which Aunt Sina had deposited the charm, and promised to write to a celebrated Indian doctor who lived some thousand miles away and get his advice. Then he sent his old servant with a letter on some pretended business which would keep him away a few days.

When Friday had departed, with considerable difficulty and much care his master raised a brick as near as possible to the place where the charm was supposed to have been hidden, and carefully laying down one of cabalistic pieces of leather, as carefully replaced the brick.

In a few days Friday returned. Some heavy rain having fallen during his absence, all marks of disturbance in the pavement were effaced. Friday still continued to grow worse, and in a few days more his master produced a letter from a long envelope with a singular-looking postmark and mysterious characters on it, which he informed him was from the Indian doctor. The letter of this wise sachem, as his master read it to Friday, informed him that the conjuring gourd had no power of evil in his case, but that the person who had put the spell on him had hidden two charms; that if one of these could be found and certain conditions observed, the other could also; and if they were both alike the spell would be broken. The letter went on to describe the place where one of them was hidden. It was in an old churchyard, but the doctor could not say where the church was: it might be in America or England or France. The description of the church, however, was so graphic that by the time his master had read it through, the white of Friday's eyes had enlarged considerably, and he gaspingly exclaimed, "Fo' God, Maas Ant'ony! it's Christ church, here in dis very town!" His master here laid aside the letter, and bringing his fist heavily down on the table declared that it was; it had not occurred to him before. The charm, so said the doctor's letter, was under the topmost loose brick (which was covered with leaves) of a certain old tomb, the fourth one from the gate, on the left-hand side of the middle walk, going in. It was to be taken from under the brick, and by the bewitched, going out of the churchyard backward—all the time repeating the Lord's Prayer. He was to turn around when he reached the street and throw a handful of sulphur backward over the wall.

The day on which the letter was read to the patient, Aunt Sina was sent on an errand which would detain her all night; and when the moon was well up Friday complied with all the conditions, his master awaiting his return. Then a few bricks in the pavement were removed with much difficulty, and the other charm was found. They were compared by the light of a red wax candle in his master's office, and to Friday's joy, one was an exact duplicate of the other. "Now, Friday, drink this," said Maas Anthony, handing him a large tumbler of whisky, into which he had stirred a teaspoonful of sulphur taken from the same paper as that he had thrown over the churchyard wall. "The spell is broken, and if you sleep well to-night you will be all right in a day or two. Remember, though, if you hint to old Sina anything about breaking the spell, she will bewitch you again. Now go to bed."

Of course Friday slept well. With his mind at ease, and under the influence of nearly a pint of whisky, why shouldn't he? He soon recovered his health, his garrulity, and his loud laugh."

"PUTNAM'S."

The following are the contributions to the July number of *Putnam's Magazine*:—

"The King's Sentinel," R. H. Stoddard; "Salmon-Fishing on the Nippissiguit," Thaddeus Norris; "At the Associated Press Office," William Aplin; "Love in Fiji—My Early Life Among the Cannibals"—Edited by T. M. Coan, M. D.; "Wild Bees," John Burroughs; "A Woman's Right: VII. The Camp Meeting," Mrs. M. C. Ames; "What they are Doing in Mexico," J. Henry Brown; "Fairy Island," Miss C. F. Woolson; "To Frances ——," T. Buchanan Read; "His Honor's Daughter," O. M. Ellsworth; "Pictures in the Private Galleries of New York: II. Mr. J. Taylor Johnston's Collections," Eugene Benson; "Disraeli as Statesman and Novelist," J. M. Bundy; "Roseetti, the Painter and Poet," W. J. Stillman; "A Disenchanted Republican—Letter from a German Traveller;" "Editorial Notes;" "Literature at Home;" "Literature, Science, and Art Abroad."

From the paper by William Aplin entitled "At the Associated Press Office," we collect the following bits of information that will be of interest to those of our readers who do not know exactly what the Associated Press is:—

The Associated Press has an army of correspondents, called local agents, scnttered all over the civilized world. In thinly-settled districts, where news is likely to be too scarce to warrant the appointment of regular agents by special contract, the telegraph company, which is alike interested in the forwarding of despatches, takes upon itself the service of making its operators *ex officio* agents of the Associated Press. By such economical means the whole field of operations, coextensive with the telegraphic system, has been covered effectively with no less than fifteen thousand intelligent news reporters. All despatches from the local agents are sent directly to the headquarters at New York, where they are corrected and reproduced by a process of manifold writing, and the copies distributed to the several newspapers. The services of the telegraph are then required again—this time to scatter the news already collected to all points of the compass and the farthest ends of the land. The receiving telegraphers at other cities deliver their copies to the Associated Press agents, by whom they are again manifolded and sent to their individual papers, as in New York.

* * * * * *

Ranged about at a dozen desks sit a dozen men, who are expected to know something of everything under the sun—the ports and products of every country, as well as every vessel by name. Parliamentary practice must be at their fingers' ends. They would be worthless without poetry and the dead languages, wherewith to correct politicians' bad Latin, and equally so without the living languages. Chronology is indispensable in the news business; hence Rollin, Gibbon, Hume, Hallam, and Motley must be learned by heart. That great English lawyer, Lord Campbell, said:—"There is nothing so dangerous as for one not of the craft to tamper with our freemasonry." Consequently these men must have studied law enough to master the statutes and rules of practice of all the States and all the nations. They must be able to "write up," understandingly, horse-races, regattas, and base-ball matches, as well as synods, conventions, and congresses. Like policemen and soldiers, they must have no politics, affections, or opinions; they must be stoically unconcerned in conflagrations, murders, shipwrecks, and battles. Practical printers they must be, certainly, as well as practical electricians. Finally, they must have good sense and judgment, in order to know the value of news, and a good common-school education, that they may write it out intelligently. These extraordinary men are the manifolders. They edit the despatches as fast as they arrive, whatever the subject-matter may be, and at the same time write them out in good English, twenty copies at once. As may be supposed, men having all these qualifications do not present themselves every day. How many has this office been obliged to turn away, who were weighed in the balance and found wanting—how many college graduates, philosophers, lawyers, yea, even editors, who like Fielding's hero, promised much in the prospectus, and performed nothing at all; who, upon trial, persisted in inventing new and non-existent geographical localities, like the Isle of Wright, the Straits of Andover, and the city of Cincinnatti!

* * *

The regular Associated Press telegrams are what would be called, in Europe, "semi-official." The special despatch is colored to suit the particular journal, but the press despatch is strictly non-partisan, for it goes to papers of all politics and all religions. The local agents, on account of their presumed fairness, and because they have it in their power to bring despatches before so many readers, have the run of official records everyweere, often where the "special" would not be tolerated. The Government appreciates the power of the Associated Press. The Washington agent frequently has his news brought to him by the heads of the departments. But the Washington news is not always startling. The decisions of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, and the proposals of the Naval Constructing Bureau, are matters that the Government is more interested in getting printed everywhere than the public is to read. A waggish manifolder once headed one of these documents with the words, "Government Advertisement." Instantly a storm of questions came from the newspaper offices, as to who would be responsible for the bill. But the editors, on being informed that the matter was really telegraphic news for which they would be expected to pay five cents a word on the next Saturday, printed it with the other telegrams, leaded, and garnished with head lines.

The notion prevalent in some quarters that the Associated Press is a gigantic moneyed corporation, grown rich by the sale of its news, and that its own bills are met with the profits received from others, need scarcely be seriously dealt with. The regular morning journals forming the Associated Press pay about fourteen thousand dollars each, per annum, for the news-service of this office; those having Sunday editions fifteen thousand. The evening paper (the *Express*) pays about eight thousand, as do also the *Post* and the *Commercial Advertiser*. The money paid gives a fair idea of the proportionate amount of news furnished. The evening papers pay rather more than one-third of the total bill, and receive four-ninths of the total amount of news.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for July maintains its ancient reputation as an authority on fashions and all other matters of special interest to the fair sex. It is illustrated with numerous engravings and fashion-plates, and presents an interesting variety of stories, sketches, and poetry.

—The July number of *The Lady's Friend* has a steel-plate frontispiece, entitled "Summer Hours," a large double-page colored fashion-plate, and it gives all the newest notices about feminine attire, with a great variety of attractive reading for the hot weather.

—*Arthur's Home Magazine* for July has something to please everybody in the family circle. The description of the latest fashions are numerous and are based upon the best authorities, and the miscellaneous articles in prose and verse are well adapted to please the popular taste.

—The July number of *The Children's Hour* presents an attractive series of sketches in prose and verse that will be both entertaining and edifying to the little ones.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 3 17s No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO. TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS, No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue. Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

PATENTS.

PATENTS. OFFICES FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORREST BUILDINGS, 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, SEVENTH Street, above F, (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 4 21tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE. JAMES & HUBER, No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb, Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TRY IT. KOONS & RUOFF, AGENTS, No. 232 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1 m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, At 85 and Accrued Interest Clear of all Taxes. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER. Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS. Pamphlets supplied and full information given by Sterling & Wildman, FINANCIAL AGENTS, No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA. Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY. These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia. The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000. The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley. We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to C. T. YERKES. Jr., & CO., BANKERS, NO 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds. FREE OF TAXES. We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST. For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of $1000s, $500s, and 100s. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road. The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come. Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month. WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON, BANKERS AND Dealers in Government Securities. Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS. GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD. RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT. Pamphlets and full information given at our office, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co. Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore. Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan, Free from all Taxes. We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at NINETY (90) And interest in currency added to date of purchase. These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1873. Principal and interest payable in gold. They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city. A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust. For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to C. & H. BORIE, W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN JAY COOKE & CO., DREXEL & CO., E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Land Grant Coupon Bonds, $1000 Each, Interest April and October, for sale at $790 each. They pay SEVEN (7) PER CENT. interest, run for twenty (20) years, are secured by 12,000,000 acres of land, all lying within twenty (20) miles of the railroad. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands. Pamphlets giving full details of the land can be obtained by application to DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver and Government Bonds At Closest Market Rates, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc., etc. 26½

SILVER FOR SALE. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 20 South THIRD Street. 4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds, FREE OF ALL TAXES. ALSO, Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds, Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company. These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment. P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 26½ PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN, BANKERS No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe. Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26½

Edmund D. Randolph & Co. FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y. Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York. Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment. THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a First and Only Mortgage. The Bonds are issued in $1000s, $500s and $200s. The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes. The price at present is 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency. This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade. WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes. Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold. A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000, BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street. Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies. The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., FISCAL AGENTS, No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., COMMERCIAL AGENTS, No. 54 PINE STREET, 6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, at first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp, Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at WANAL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Sts., and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 1m

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 mths

From the Atlantic for July.

THE ALARM-BELL OF ATRI.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

At Atri, in Abruzzo, a small town
Of ancient Roman date, but scant renown,
One of those little places that have run
Half up the hill, beneath a blazing sun,
And then sat down to rest, as if to say,
"I climb no further upward, come what may,"
The Re Giovanni, now unknown to fame,
So many monarchs since have borne the name,
Had a great bell hung in the market-place
Beneath a roof, projecting some small space,
By way of shelter from the sun and rain.
Then rode he through the streets with all his train,
And, with the blast of trumpets loud and long,
Made proclamation, that whenever wrong
Was done to any man, he should but ring
The great bell in the square, and he, the king,
Would cause the Syndic to decide thereon.
Such was the proclamation of King John.

How happily the days in Atri sped,
What wrongs were righted, need not here be said.
Suffice it that, as all things must decay,
The hempen rope at length was worn away.
Unravelled at the end, and, strand by strand,
Loosened and wasted in the ringer's hand,
Till one, who noted this in passing by,
Mended the rope with braids of briony,
So that the leaves and tendrils of the vine
Hung like a votive garland at a shrine.

By chance it happened that in Atri dwelt
A knight, with spur on heel and sword in belt,
Who loved to hunt the wild-boar in the woods,
Who loved his falcons with their crimson hoods,
Who loved his hounds and horses, and all sports
And prodigalities of camps and courts;
Loved, or had loved them; for at last, grown old,
His only passion was the love of gold.

He sold his horses, sold his hawks and hounds,
Rented his vineyards and his garden-grounds,
Kept but one steed, his favorite steed of all,
To starve and shiver in a naked stall,
And, day by day, sat brooding in his chair,
Devising plans how best to hoard and spare.

At length he said:—"What is the use or need
To keep at my own cost this lazy steed,
Eating his head off in my stables here,
When rents are low and provender is dear?
Let him go feed upon the public ways;
I want him only for the holidays."
So the old steed was turned into the heat
Of the long, lonely, silent, shadowless street;
And wandered in suburban lanes forlorn,
Barked at by dogs, and torn by brier and thorn.

One afternoon, as in that sultry clime
It is the custom in the Summer-time,
With bolted doors, and window-shutters closed,
The inhabitants of Atri slept or dozed;
When suddenly upon their senses fell
The loud alarum of the accusing bell!
The Syndic started from his sweet repose,
Turned on his couch and listened, and then rose
And donned his robes, and with reluctant pace,
Went panting forth into the market-place,
Where the great bell upon its cross-beam swung,
Reiterating with its persistent tongue,
In half-articulate jargon, the old song:
"Some one hath done a wrong, hath done a wrong!"

But ere he reached the belfry's light arcade,
He saw, or thought he saw, beneath its shade,
No shape of human form, of woman born,
But a poor steed dejected and forlorn,
Who with uplifted head and eager eye
Was tugging at the vines of briony.
"Domeneddio!" cried the Syndic straight,
"This is the Knight of Atri's steed of state!
He calls for justice, being sore distressed,
And pleads his cause as loudly as the best."

Meanwhile from street and lane a noisy crowd
Had rolled together, like a summer cloud,
And told the story of the wretched beast
In five-and-twenty different ways at least,
With much gesticulation and appeal
To heathen gods, in their excessive zeal.
The Knight was called and questioned: in reply
Did not confess the fact, did not deny;
Treated the matter as a pleasant jest,
And set at naught the Syndic and the rest,
Maintaining, in an angry undertone,
That he should do what pleased him with his own.

And thereupon the Syndic gravely read
The proclamation of the King; then said:
"Pride goeth forth on horseback grand and gay,
But cometh back on foot, and begs its way;
Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds,
Of flowers of chivalry and not of weeds!
These are familiar proverbs; but I fear
They never yet have reached your knightly ear.
What fair renown, what honors, what repute
Can come to you from starving this poor brute?
He who serves well and speaks not merits more
Than they who clamor loudest at the door.
Therefore the law decrees, that as this steed
Served you in youth, henceforth you shall take heed
To comfort his old age, and to provide
Shelter in stall, and food and field beside."

The Knight withdrew abashed; the people all
Led home the steed in triumph to his stall.
The King heard and approved, and laughed in glee,
And cried aloud, "Right well it pleaseth me!
Church bells at best but ring us to the door;
But go not in to mass; my bell doth more:
It cometh into court and pleads the cause
Of creatures dumb and unknown to the laws;
And this shall make, in every Christian clime,
The Bell of Atri famous for all time."

Incidentals.

—The Massachusetts State tax has been fixed at $2,500,000. Boston's share is $933,775.

—The Virginia Legislature has appropriated $1500 to remove the Virginia dead from Gettysburg and Arlington to Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond.

—The seventy-six-year old woman who carries on a farm, and saws and splits two cords of hickory wood without winking, is now living in London, Britain township, Chester county, Delaware, and her present name is Catharine Kennedy.

—A circus proprietor thought he had a good thing on two Keene men when he agreed to give them the net proceeds of one day's exhibition in that New Hampshire town for $1500. When he found that they had made over $1000 he permitted them to do the laughing, and only smiled when they invited him.

—A Piute, who in the streets of Virginia City, Nevada, seized the handles of an electrical machine, quickly began a war dance, and cried out, "Hi-you, whoa, you stopee wagon, do 'im small." He was released, and breaking through the crowd, took himself to a safe distance, and then turned, drew himself up to his full height, and with great dignity remarked, "Shoo-fly!"

—The trustees of the University of Nashville have decided that they have no power to lease the institutions to Generals E. Kirby Smith and Bushrod Johnson. They have, however, appointed Smith Chancellor of the University and Johnson Professor of Mathematics, their assumption of those positions being conditional upon their raising $7000 to put the buildings in serviceable condition.

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FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
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Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

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AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
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Second floor, and late of No. 36 S. THIRD St.

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AMERICAN LOCKS
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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
11 5

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3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Bridesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6:46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 16, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, ant 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:00 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 P. M.
	arrives at Erie	7:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves Williamsport	1:30 P. M.
" " "	arrives at Lock Haven	2:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves L. Haven	11:30 A. M.
" " "	arr. Williamsp't	12:50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX.	leaves Lock Haven	9:35 P. M.
" " "	arr. Williamsport	10:50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:15 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 6 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't,

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation	12:50 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8:20 A. M. and 6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

9:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:25, 4:25, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TI

CITY INTELLIGENCE

1776—1876.

Visit of the Centennial Committee—The Bridesburg Manufacturing Works.

On Saturday the Congressional Centennial Committee paid a visit to the works of the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company for the purpose of examining the same. Colonel Barton H. Jenks, who is the head of the establishment, was on hand, and had everything prepared in order that the visitors might be given a fitting welcome. As they walked from the landing to the works, a distance of about 200 feet, their conversation seemed to indicate that they expected viewing anything but a great manufactory. Judge of their astonishment when on entering the gates they found themselves inside of an area of 400 square feet, and surrounded on all sides by busy mechanics. The idea of carrying the Congressional party to Bridesburg was a happy one. No better place could have been chosen to show the gentlemen from Washington the true state of our manufacturing interests. As they looked around them and saw the extensiveness of the place, their eyes expressed astonishment which their tongues failed to give utterance to.

What previous ideas they had formed of Philadelphia and its manufacturing interests were almost entirely obliterated, the vastness of the establishment being so astonishing. As a matter of course, the Colonel was made happy. Taking charge of the visitors, the affable Colonel first showed them a pump intended for supplying water. It is 300 feet in length, or rather height, with the capacity of pumping 2000 gallons per minute. This pump is to be placed in a colliery in Schuylkill county, and if the results are equal to the anticipations of the builders, proposals will be made for supplying the city with water. With this matter a little history is connected. Last year, at Princess Quarry, Colonel Jenks exhibited a pump, 30 feet high and 7 inches in diameter, which discharged 1200 gallons per minute. Mr. Graeff, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, being present, expressed his satisfaction, and stated that if a pump, or a number of pumps, could be built to work as well, he would endorse them.

Returning to his works, Colonel Jenks at once set about the formation of a plan to accomplish the said result, and the end is the pump we name. The idea is that it will elevate water as well and as cheaply as is now being done by Cornish engines. Colonel Jenks is sanguine of being able to furnish the city with 40,000,000 gallons of water per diem at an expenditure of not over $2,000,000, whereas the city is now asked to pay $4,000,000 to make effective the present works and increase the capacity from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons per day.

The length of the new pump rather startled the gentlemen of the delegation, and the Colonel was for a time kept busy in explaining the matter of construction to them. This being over, the committee were taken into the manufactory proper, the first thing shown them being an improved carding machine for the manufacture of blankets and coarse woollen goods. The machine was invented and has been patented by Col. Jenks. It is quite novel in construction, and will produce in weight about twice as much as the machines in present use do. Next the visitors were shown an improved cotton-gin, a companion to one which some weeks ago took the first prize in the Louisiana State Fair. As a matter of course the Colonel was a little proud of this invention, and extolled its merits accordingly. Next the visitors were shown forty new looms, almost finished, to be used in the mills of James P. Bruner & Sons. Here again the fertility of genius on the part of Col. Jenks was displayed. The machine, unlike its predecessors, weaves face side up, and has facilities for the swell of the lathe while the shuttle is crossing. In an adjoining room the committee were shown a lot of new looms for weaving cassimeres, etc., just constructed for Messrs. Babcock & Morse, of Westerly, Rhode Island. These looms are built almost entirely of iron, the only wooden portion being the lathe. They are much less complicated than the old style, and are capable of doing more and much better work. Next the visitors were shown what is styled the "Clipper" loom. This loom is calculated and so constructed as to weave Kentucky jeans, muslins, delaine, plain and fancy cassimeres, etc., all of which it weaves face side up. The machine was set in operation for the benefit of the committee, and its rapidity of action somewhat startled them, it making about 200 picks per minute. The material turned off was about three-quarters of a yard in width and eleven ounces in weight. From this portion of the building a visit was paid to the foundry, where the visitors did not tarry, on account of the heat. The Bridesburg Manufacturing Company being an institution in itself, has accordingly made arrangements for doing all kinds of work.

In this foundry all the iron work is prepared. Fifty men are employed, although the full number is one hundred. There is but one cupola; nevertheless its capacity is ten tons per day. The flying sparks, the constant tap, tap, tap of the hammers, and the sweating workmen gave to the visitors some idea of what the term "Philadelphia industry" means. Next the spindle room was visited. Here some twenty-five active workmen were spending their time in turning out spindles.

We counted 18 lathes; and found on inquiring that 1200 spindles per week were manufactured for throstle or spinning frames, and 500 for self-acting mules. And just at this point we wish to make a digression. Colonel Jenks, not knowing us to be a journalist, was rather open, and from him we accidentally gained a bit of history. Much has been said about the "self-acting mule," but scarce anything about the originator, nor was it until this occasion that we were enlightened. To Colonel Jenks belongs the credit of the invention. Seeing the necessity of some speedy improvement in this particular branch of machinery, Colonel Jenks made a trip to Europe. Like a regular diner-out, he went through the whole bill of fare; or, in other words, he started at Liverpool, visited all the manufacturing works of England, crossed the channel, and made the tour of France, thence to Belgium, Prussia, and even to Russia.

Returning home, he gathered the facts together, set about work, and the result was the designing of the "Self-Acting Mule." To give some idea of the utility of this invention, we would say, from information gleaned, that it is used wherever cotton or woollen goods are manufactured, and Colonel Jenks has been obliged to organize a separate department for its construction, so great has been the demand.

Next the delegation visited the machine room, in which are constructed all the parts of the throstle or spinning frames, self-acting mules, doublers and twisters, etc. This room is 398 feet in length and 32 feet in width. About 260 hands are usually employed therein. Adjoining this was found the carpenter shop, where all the woodwork is turned out. This room is 110 feet in length by 32 in width. To show the amount of precaution taken, we would say that it is as neat and clean as the sitting-room of any private residence.

Next the party entered the polishing room, where were found two men hard at work finishing the steel portions of the different pieces of machinery. From this place a visit was made to the engine room, where a beautifully constructed machine of 100-horse power was silently but surely doing its work. The cleanness of the place, the brightness of all the work, and the whole surroundings impressed the visitors most favorably.

Again approaching Colonel Jenks, we, by a system of systematic pumping, learned that there are five engines on the premises, one of which is of 80 horse power, another of 60, another of 50, and the one above mentioned. The fifth is used for supplying the works with water, and here again we gained a glimpse of foresight. This fifth engine is so constructed that, since it supplies all the others with water, if anything goes wrong it must at once be detected. The next place visited was the erecting-room, which is 398 feet by 32 feet. In this we found nothing of any particular interest further than a large amount of machinery awaiting shipment. A number of other departments were visited, after which the whole party was conducted to the centre of the yard and after being grouped a photograph of them was taken.

Colonel Jenks is his own photographer. Not a single portion of any machine is sent out until it is photographed, the different parts are all named and numbered, and a copy sent to the purchaser; then should said purchaser reside or carry on business in California, and anything in the machine go wrong, instead of taking a trip over the Union Pacific he merely sends an order by mail stating that he wants No. —, and thus the business is settled.

In closing our report we feel that it is due to Colonel Jenks to make some allusion, first to the history of the place, and, secondly, to the man.

In 1812 Alfred Jenks, the father of the Colonel, started the business of manufacturing. His shop then was about the size of an ordinary hen coop, but perseverance and attention to business soon compelled him to enlarge it, and as year by year rolled round addition followed addition. Reaching his allotted time on earth, he, dying, left to his son, Colonel Barton H., the rich legacy of a well-established business. The son, like the father, being shrewd, sharp, and inventive, entered at once on the work, and the result was such an increasing business, that in 1863, finding that it was overpowering him, and in order to gain some help, he formed a stock company, styled the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

This accomplished, the Colonel then resolved to seek retirement for a while, but such was not to be allowed him. His followers lacked his business qualifications, and the trade commenced gradually to sink. Seeing this, he again entered the arena, and is to-day, in our opinion, one of the hardest working men in Philadelphia.

And now to the other point. Our admiration for the man has been so great that we could expatiate upon the subject to any length, but want of space forbids, and therefore we will state what we desire should be known briefly. The place termed Bridesburg owes almost its whole existence to Colonel Jenks and his father. The houses that constitute the village, if we may so term it, are occupied by the families of the workmen. The church in which religious service is held regularly is a gift from him to them. The bond of fellowship between the employer and the employe is one of the closest. The workmen know his generosity, and through it many of them own their own houses, the land being sold to them on easy terms, and thus under this arrangement they have been enabled to speedily improve it.

LARGE FIRE THIS MORNING.

A Brewery Destroyed—Loss, $50,000.

The brewery establishment belonging to John F. Betz, at New Market and Callowhill streets, was totally destroyed by fire this morning about half-past twelve o'clock. The fire is supposed to have been accidental, and shortly after its breaking out, so rapidly did it burn, the whole of the upper portion was reduced to a wreck in a very short time.

The building is a two-story brick structure, is situated on the east side of New Market street, and extends along from Callowhill 200 feet to Margaretta. It is 100 feet in depth on Margaretta street and also Callowhill street. The building and the machinery contained therein are the property of the estate of William Gaul.

The loss to the former, it is estimated, will reach about $10,000. The machinery is damaged to the extent of about $15,000.

At the time of the commencement of the fire, there were in the building 15,000 bushels of malt, 2000 bales of hops, and 1500 barrels of water, all of which were either destroyed by fire or damaged with water.

Mr. Betz estimates his loss in stock to be about $25,000, and the whole amount of property consumed is probably about $50,000. The following insurances were on the building, fixtures and stock:—

ON BUILDING, ETC.

Fire Association	$10,000
Philadelphia Contributionship	8,000
	$18,000

ON MACHINERY.

Insurance Company of North America	$5000
Liverpool, London and Globe	5000
Union Mutual	5000
	$15,000

ON STOCKS.

North British and Mercantile	$10,000
Hartford Co. of Connecticut	10,000
	$20,000

BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT.—There is no subject of more vital interest to the well-being of our city than the improvement of the thoroughfare of Broad street. It is a noble avenue, and possessing advantages that, if properly appreciated, would make it a magnificent thoroughfare. The disposition of our citizens seems to be to make it such an avenue, and a movement is on foot to accomplish the desired object. A grand mass meeting in furtherance of the measure is to take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 30th inst., which will set the ball in motion, and give it, we hope, the necessary impetus to secure finally the accomplishment of the measure.

INJUSTICE has been done to Sergeant Duffy, of the Seventeenth Police district, in a paragraph which has appeared in the papers alleging that the Sergeant refused to go for a physician to attend a child who had been brought to his station house after having been badly bitten by a savage dog. Sergeant Duffy, we are assured, did not act in this heartless manner on the occasion referred to. He is known to be one of the very best and most efficient officers on the force, a man who always does his duty fully and fearlessly.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD NOMINATIONS.—It will be seen from a statement published in another portion of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH that, owing to the irregularity of the proceedings of the Republican Ward Convention that nominated the William J. Pollock ticket, another ticket has been placed in the field, headed by James Evans for Select Council and William Bradley and John McConnell for Common Council. The latter is claimed to be the regularly nominated ticket.

TOO FOND OF MUSIC.—Yesterday morning, about 4:20 o'clock, officer Gillespie succeeded in arresting in Market street, below Second, a man named Samuel Tate, who was guilty on Saturday night of stealing a banjo and a miniature ship from the St. Charles drinking saloon, on Front street, above Dock. The articles were subsequently recovered Tate was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Carpenter.

JOHN GAMBER, at Tenth and Coates streets, yesterday, while on a drunk, made a fierce assault on Police Officers Gray and Bateman. So furious was the attack of John that the policemen had their clothes nearly ripped off. Gamber was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Massey.

WIFE-BEATER.—A colored man named Charles Simms, living in Green's court, on St. Mary street, above South, was arrested last night by Officer Linus for beating and threatening to kill his wife. Simms was held in $600 bail to answer by Alderman Carpenter.

ANOTHER DROWNING CASE.—Yesterday a batteau containing four persons, two men and two girls, while off the west end of Smith's Island capsized and precipitated the occupants into the water. One of the girls, whose name is at present unknown, was drowned. The balance were rescued by a ferry boat.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Frederick Meyer, a German, well known to the police, was last night arrested at Front and Coates streets, on a charge of having stolen a ham, a watch, and a bundle of clothes. At a hearing before Alderman Toland he was held in $2000 bail to answer.

BADLY INJURED.—A member of the Humane Hose Company, named Benjamin Savage fell from the roof of a building at Third and Willow streets this morning, and sustained very severe injuries about the head. He was conveyed to his home.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Officer Burns yesterday afternoon, at Second and Noble streets, arrested William Getter for furious and reckless driving. The accused was taken before Alderman Cahill, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board of Surveys held its regular stated meeting this day at noon, President S. Kneass in the chair. The following sewers were ordered to be constructed:—On Clay street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth; on Eighteenth street, between Spring Garden and Green; on Fifth street, between Buttonwood and Green; on Randolph street, between Girard avenue and Thompson street; on Forty-first street, between Mary and Haverford; on Oxford street, between Mascher and American; on Cuthbert street, from Fifteenth to seventy-five feet west of Broad; on Walnut street, from Twenty-second to sixty feet west of Twenty-first; on Sixth street, between Thompson and Jefferson; on Sansom street, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-eighth, and on Thirty-seventh to Walnut.

A petition to establish line and grade regulations in the Twenty-third ward was agreed to.

The board then adjourned to meet this day week, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at which time the final hearing will be had of the plan for the revision of street lines south of the Navy Yard on the Delaware front.

FIREMEN'S ROW.—Yesterday morning about 2:20 o'clock, whilst the Franklin Engine and Niagara Hose Companies were proceeding to the fire at Twelfth and Mark's lane, a disgraceful riot occurred at Fifth and Pine streets. Peter Ehrenburg, better known as Pete Pretzel, drew a revolver and fired four shots into the crowd, but fortunately none took effect. The fight thus started was kept up until Ninth and Sansom streets was reached, where a regular riot ensued, pistols, knives, and clubs being freely used. Ehrenberg and a man named Smith were both shot, but as to the extent of their injuries we have been unable to ascertain. Both of these companies have been suspended at different times, and it was through their quarrelling that the man Burns was killed some time ago.

BEAT A WOMAN.—James Waley last night, at Eleventh and Callowhill streets, made a furious assault on Mary Christopher, who lives in that vicinity. Mary was knocked down, kicked about, and arose with a pair of black eyes. Waley for the offense was held in $600 bail by Alderman Massey. The cause of the attack was owing to information by Mary of a certain highway robbery said to have been committed by the accused. Yesterday morning he was arrested and arraigned on the charge of the robbery, but no witnesses appearing, he was discharged. Fired with anger, he went to the residence of Mary last night, and did what is related above.

A HEAVY DAY'S WORK.—The trains on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad were yesterday crowded to excess. The gentlemanly and efficient superintendent, Mr. W. S. Wilson, during the past few months has had constructed a number of fine cars in order to accommodate the increasing passenger traffic, but nevertheless the accommodations are hardly sufficient. What adds to the number of passengers is the fact that all the cars now in use are neat and comfortable. Some years ago a ride in those then used was anything but agreeable. As the matter now stands, it is a matter of regret with the passenger when the end of the route is reached.

ASSAULT WITH BLACKJACKS.—Last night, at Sixth and Spruce streets, a drunken man was arrested by Officer John McCormick. While on the way to the station the fellow, assisted by several other roughs, assaulted the officer with blackjacks. Subsequently a man named Joseph Berkhardt was arrested on the charge, and, on being taken before Alderman Carpenter, was held in $1200 bail to answer. Two other men, giving the names of Arthur Peters and Joshua Harkins, were arrested for complicity in the affair, and were held by the same Alderman in $600 bail each to answer.

AWKWARD SITUATION.—A party of five, composed of ladies and gentlemen, while rowing on the Schuylkill yesterday, in the four-oared barge *Sans Souci*, ran high and dry upon a rock and were unable to push the boat off. The crew of Harbor Police No. 3 arriving assisted the unfortunates in regaining deep water.

RESCUED.—Charles Davis and a Mr. Beitler yesterday hired a boat on the Schuylkill for the purpose of grappling for the body of Miss Cade. While so engaged the boat tilted and Mr. Beitler was thrown into the water. The timely arrival of crew No. 3 of the Harbor Police prevented another calamity.

DOOR-SMASHER.—John Curtain last night went to the house of John Davis (colored), at No. 1120 Decatur street, and smashed in the doors with a large paving-stone. Curtain was sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

FELL SICK.—Yesterday afternoon, in a lot at Front and Huntingdon streets, an unknown man was found lying sick with a fever. He was conveyed to the Eleventh District Station, at which place he is at present.

VAGRANTS.—Eleven vagrants were yesterday sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall. They were found sleeping on the sidewalks in the neighborhood of Seventh and Bainbridge streets.

BATHERS.—Yesterday were arrested five boys for bathing in the Delaware, and 12 men for bathing in the Schuylkill. They were each fined for the offense.

FILTHY.—South and most of the streets below are in a filthy condition. The Board of Health should give these highways their very promptest attention.

DOGS.—The dog catchers captured 90 canines last week. Fifteen were redeemed and the balance asphyxiated.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Elmira 7s	96	100 sh Sch N P	2d. 18¼
$2000 Pa 1 m 6s	102¾	100 sh Read R	b3. 53·94
$4000 Pa gen mt.rg.	97⅞	200 do	88. 53⅞
$7000 W Jersey R 6s	106	100 do	b4. 53·94
$1000 Leh Con Ln	b5wn. 80	200 do	b3. 53.94
6 sh C & Am R	118.117¾	105 sh O C & A R	b60 47¾

SECOND BOARD.

$700 Sch N 6s '82	15	100 sh 13th & 15th St.	b5wn. 23
$1000 Phila & E 7s	93	100 sh Germ'n P R.	30
3 sh Penna RR	58¾	5 sh Lit Sch R	45
100 do	b60 58¾	106 sh O C & A R	b60 47¾
50 sh C & Am R	18.117¾		
6 do	117¾		

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION
FOR TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,
AT
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of
"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR,
And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a
GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,
Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid tozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.
EVERY ONE INVITED.
Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
4 7 4mwfsp Proprietors and Manufacturers.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Provisions of the Dominican Treaty

The Easton Spring Races.

Sad Calamity on the Hudson

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Mr. Poland, of Vermont, to-day introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, instructing the President to inquire into the propriety of opening negotiations for the annexation of the British provinces; and Butler's resolution to annex St Domingo was also referred to the same committee.

Cabinet Changes.

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, it is stated on the best authority that more changes will be made in the Cabinet this week. It is understood that Fish will be one of them.

Secretary Boutwell

is expected to return to-morrow.

The Funding Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee will report the Funding bill back to-morrow or Wednesday, without amendment. Mr. Schenck seems to be very confident of its going through the House in its present shape.

San Domingo.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Butler (Mass.) this morning, and referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, for the annexation of Dominica, provides that the republic shall surrender to the United States the public buildings, fortifications, etc., and be incorporated as a State into the Union, the United States to pay $1,352,000 in gold to liquidate the debts of Dominica.

Governor Campbell,

of Wyoming, who was summoned to Washington on business in connection with Red Cloud's mission, will leave here to-day on his return to that Territory.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 20—Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the joint resolution granting condemned cannon for a monument to General Nathaniel Lyon in Greene county, Missouri. Passed.

Mr. McCreery presented a petition from the Kentucky Congressional delegation for the removal of the political disabilities of a large number of Kentuckians. Referred.

Mr. Howard introduced a joint resolution relative to applications for alterations of railroad charters, prohibiting such applications being received or acted upon by Congress in behalf of companies which have received land grants, unless the reasons therefor are specifically set forth.

Mr. Lewis offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to moneys paid into the United States Treasury on account of property seized, condemned, and confiscated in Virginia by virtue of the act of Congress on the subject. Adopted.

The House amendments to bill to authorize the settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy were concurred in.

At 1:15 the Senate resumed the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Ramsey to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Sumner further advocated his proposition for cheap postage.

House.

House bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Poland, authorizing the President to open negotiations with the British North American provinces for their admission as States of the Union.

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), to annex the republic of Dominica.

Mr. Randall, supplementary to the act of 16th May, 1870, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States vessel-of-war Oneida.

By Mr. Wilson, to promote the cultivation of the public lands, offering annual premiums for best homesteads, etc.

By Mr. Mungen, to repeal all laws and resolutions with reference to spirit meters.

By Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, making a grant of lands to the Preston, Salina, and Denver Railroad.

By Mr. Cowles, to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city. Passed.

Mr. Sheldon, of New York, offered a resolution for the payment to the members from Virginia of the same amount of compensation paid to other members of the Forty-first Congress.

Mr. Dawes—That is contrary to the law fixing the compensation of members.

The House refused to order the main question—yeas 49; nays, 96—and the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cox presented a petition from wine and liquor importers of New York city for relief from inordinate and special taxes. Referred.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing duties on potatoes and all kinds of fish 50 per cent. In order to have a test vote he moved himself that the resolution be laid on the table. The motion was rejected—yeas 65, nays 85. The resolution was then, on motion of

Mr. Maynard, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means—yeas 111, nays 6.

Mr. Negley asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee on the subject of Cuba.

Mr. Allison objected.

Mr. Negley moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Farnsworth inquired why the matter should be taken from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., moved to go into committee on the Fortification Appropriation bill.

Mr. Judd desired to go to the business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of getting at the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Dawes warned the House that he had assurances from the Senate that unless that body received from the House all the appropriation bills this week, it would be absolutely necessary to extend the time for adjournment.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and said he would ask for their consideration on Thursday next.

The House then, at 1:45, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Orth in the chair, on the fortification appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates $1,364,750 as follows:—Forts Preble, Georges and Scammel, Portland, Me., $75,000; Fort Independence, Boston, $53,000; Fort Warner, Boston, $160,000; Fort Winthrop, Boston, $69,000; Fort Hamilton and additional Batteries, N. Y., $46,000; Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, unexpended balances; Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y., $60,000; Fort on Willett's Point, East River, $80,000; Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N. Y., $51,000; Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y., $16,000; Battery Hudson, N. Y., $20,000; Fort Delaware, Delaware River, $18,500; Battery at Finn's Point, opposite Fort Delaware, $23,000; Fort Point, San Francisco, $100,000; Fort at Linn's Point San Francisco, $100,000; fort at Alcantrez Island, San Francisco, $50,000; contingencies, preservation, and repair of other forts, $150,000; sea coast mortar batteries, $750,000; surveys for military defenses, $100,000. Total, $1,364,750.

Mr. Niblack, who had charge of the bill, explained and advocated it.

Mr. Beaman stated that he had information from the representative of the War Department that these fortifications would not suffer if there were no appropriations made for them, and he gave notice that he would move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Beck advocated the bill as necessary, and said that the object of its opponents was to be able to present an appearance of economy, but that they would have to get up deficiency bills next winter.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) advocated the bill. They had let the navy run down, and now it was proposed to let the coast defenses run down. He had no apprehensions of war with Spain, or with any other power, but neither was he willing to take the responsibility of inviting war by an exhibition of weakness.

He was not willing to expose any of the great seaports of the country to bombardment one hour of which would inflict more damage than forty times the amount appropriated in the bill.

The discussion on the necessity or utility of the appropriations was continued by Messrs. Farnsworth, Coburn, Judd, Banks, and Lawrence.

Mr. Dawes reminded members that a short time since an association of military men met in London and discussed the question of American defenses, when it was stated that the Americans might overrun Canada and the British Possessions, but the English with their ships could enter every harbor on the sea coast and destroy them. He asked whether they wish to abandon all effort to put the seaboard towns in a state of defense because he could not tell his military friend from Illinois (Farnsworth) which one of these forts would be absolutely completed by these appropriations.

Mr. Beaman moved to strike out the enacting clause. Negatived—59 to 60.

The discussion was renewed.

In the course of it Mr. Butler, of Mass., said he did not pretend to any great knowledge of fortifications, but he had seen a fleet of wooden ships in the channel of a river running four miles an hour, and only three-quarters of a mile wide run between two forts with 100 guns bearing on them, and no one of those ships was substantially injured.

It was therefore clear to his mind, and he believed he spoke the universal thought of the navy, that it was impossible to build a fort past which a fleet especially an iron-clad fleet, could not go. The difficulty which he found with this bill was that it did not appropriate enough for what was claimed to be done with it, and appropriated too much for what would be done with it.

FROM NEW YORK.

Post Office Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, June 20.—O. S. Pine, clerk in the registered letter department of the Post Office was this morning arrested at the instance of Special Agent Gayler, on the charge of embezzling a letter containing money, and held for examination by Commissioner Shields in default of $5000 bail.

The Black River Awards.

ALBANY, June 20.—The Canal Board have decided that the Black river awards were never legally made, and that those causes shall be sent bask to the Canal Appraiser for a rehearing.

Dreadful Drowning Case on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 20.—A small boat containing two ladies and two gentlemen was struck by an unknown propeller off Milton at 1 o'clock this morning and stove to atoms. The two ladies and one of the gentlemen were drowned. The propeller did not stop.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 400 bales middling upland at 21¼c. Flour—State and Western declined 5@10c.; State, $5·45@6·50; Ohio, $5·90@7; Western, $5·40@6·90; Southern dull at $6·25@10. Wheat dull and nominally declined 2@3c. Corn dull and lower; new mixed Western, 96c.@$1·01. Oats unsettled; State, 70@71c.; Western, 62@63c. Beef steady. Pork steady; new mess, $30·70@30·75; prime mess, $22@23·25. Lard dull and declining; steam, 15@16½c.; kettle, 16½c. Whisky dull at $1·05.

FROM EUROPE.

Resignation of the Brussel Ministry.

PARIS, June 20.—The resignation of the old ministry at Brussels gives great satisfaction here.

Badly Off for Rain.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Telegraph* reports slight showers during the night at scattered points in the kingdom.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 20—2:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money, and 92⅝ for account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88⅛; ten-forties, 87. Erie flat at 19⅝; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—2:30 P. M.—Cotton steady and unchanged. The sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, June 20—2:30 P. M.—Tallow quiet and steady.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Alleged Outrage on the Chesapeake.

NORFOLK, Va., June 20.—The examination of the mate and crew of the Italian brig Josephine, charged with robbing and threatening to kill the pilot in charge of the brig, was concluded this morning before the United States Commissioner. The charges made by the pilot were not sustained, and the accused were discharged from custody.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Cotton dull and nominal at 21c. Flour quiet but firm and unchanged, except Western extra at $6·25@6·75. Wheat steady; Maryland, $1·65@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·55@1·60. Corn easier; white, $1·25@1·26; prime yellow, $1·13@1·14. Oats steady at 65@70c. Mess Pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear rib, 17¾c.; shoulders, 14c. Hams, 23@23½c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17¼c. Whisky dull at $1·04@1·05.

FROM THE STATE.

The Easton Races.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON, June 20.—The spring meeting of the Easton Driving Park Association opens to-morrow under the most flattering auspices, and continues three days. The track and ground are in splendid condition. Fifty entries have been made, and among them some of the best horses in the country. The weather promises fine, and a large attendance is expected. The meeting will be a great success.

FROM CUBA.

Laying of the Porto Rico Cable.

HAVANA, June 20.—The English steamship Dacia, with the new West India cable on board, has arrived at Porto Rico after a pleasant passage. Sir Charles Bright, one of the originators of the new enterprise, is a passenger. The laying of the cable between St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Jamaica will begin immediately.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Windsor, Ill.

WINDSOR, Ill., June 20.—Eight business houses were burned here last night. Most of the goods were removed with little damage. Shaffer & Wilkinson lost about $5000. The other loss is about the same amount. Insurance, $3400. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

General Grant and His Family to be in Woodstock, Conn., on the Fourth of July.

It is the intention of the President to spend Independence Day in the village of Woodstock, Conn., where he will join in the ceremonies which have been arranged for celebrating the glorious Fourth at that place.

On Friday evening, the 1st, General Grant, with Mrs. Grant and their children, together with the President's staff, General Benjamin F. Butler, and others, will leave Washington. On Saturday morning the distinguished party, in company with Governor Jewell, Lieutenant-Governor Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, will breakfast in New York and leave immediately for Hartford.

On Saturday Governor Jewell will give a grand card reception at his residence in honor of the President. The Sabbath will be spent quietly at Hartford, where the President will attend church. On Monday morning, the 4th, a special train will leave at 7 o'clock for Plainfield, to be met there by another special train from Norwich, with Senator Buckingham, Representative Starkweather, and others. At Plainfield, a delegation from the General Committee will meet the President and welcome him to Windham county. The party will then proceed to Putnam, arriving at 10 o'clock. At Putnam the President will be saluted with music and the firing of cannon. A procession will then be formed and proceed immediately and as rapidly as possible to Woodstock, where another salute will be fired and other appropriate demonstrations made in honor of the President's arrival in town. The town committee will receive the President on entering the village and escort him to the residence of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, where a dinner will be served to the Presidential party. At one o'clock precisely the President, ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodford (the orator of the day), General Butler, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and other distinguished persons present, will proceed, under escort of music and the various committees, to the speaker's stand on the Common. Senator Buckingham will preside, and the following will be the order of exercises:—

Address of Senator Buckingham, the presiding officer, and introduction of the President to the people. Oration of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Stewart L. Woodford. Speech by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Speech by Hon. Benjamin F. Butler. Closing by firing a national salute.

In the evening at eight o'clock the President will witness the fireworks, which will conclude the exercises.

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Illuminated with ARMS, CRESTS and MONOGRAMS in the highest style of art.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS stamped in colors gratis.
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GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. ZAYRE,
ONLY, (54 wfm4mosp
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

FOURTH EDITION

HAIL STORM IN NEW YORK.

Loss of Property by Lightning.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Struck by Lightning.

CONCORD, N. H., June 20.—The tannery of Winslow & Mitchell, at Northumberland, was struck by lightning yesterday and destroyed. Loss, $25,000; partly covered by insurance.

Serious Charge.

Three young men, named Charles O. Smith, Henry Bennett, and Scott Brigham, are under arrest in Exeter charged with outraging a simple-minded girl, fourteen years old, in that town.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hailstorm.

TROY, N. Y., June 20.—A terrific hailstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this city this noon, doing great damage in the country to the fruit, etc.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S MEETING.—A meeting of the loanholders and stockholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company was held at 11 o'clock to-day, at the office of the company, No. 417 Walnut street, Mr. John Wiegand in the chair, and Mr. William M. Tilghman Secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking action on the proposed lease of the canal to the Reading Railroad. Speeches were made by several persons in favor of the proposed object. Resolutions were adopted agreeing to the terms of the lease and fixing the time when the vote should be taken. At the conclusion of the meeting the voting began, and will be continued to-morrow between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

The following are the resolutions containing the terms of the lease, on which the vote is being taken:—

Resolved, That a vote of the stockholders and loanholders upon the three following resolutions, entitled "Resolutions Concerning a Lease and Conveyance to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company," be taken in the form of their written assent or dissent thereto—the schedule of such vote to specify the nature and amount of the several stocks and loans held by each voter according to the books of the company; but the amount of coupon improvement bonds of 1870 held by each voter, and which from their nature cannot be so specified, to be excluded from the count of the vote in all cases where such bonds are not produced by the voter; that a judge and teller be now appointed for that purpose by the chairman; that the polls for such vote be open until 2 o'clock P. M. this day, and from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. on the 21st and 22d instants, and that this meeting when it adjourns do adjourn until the 23d instant, at 11 A. M., to receive the report of the said judge and teller.

Resolutions concerning a lease and conveyance to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be and are hereby authorized and directed to lease for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years the works and franchises of this company, and convey absolutely its real and personal property to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, substantially upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the printed circular from the President of this company, dated June 16, 1870, and in the letter from the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company endorsed thereon, just read, and entered on the minutes of this meeting; that the draft of the proposed lease and conveyance just read be referred to the Board of Managers with power to execute and deliver the same, either as it now stands, or after it shall have received such modifications as they in their disc